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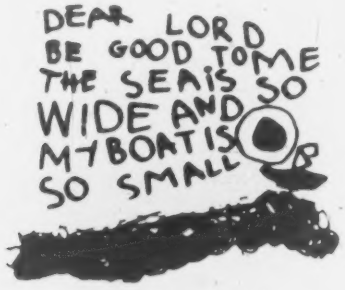
State Child Care Fact Book 1988

Prepared by Helen Blank, Jennifer Savage, and Amy Wilkins



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State Child Care Fact Book 1988

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INTRODUCTION

The **State Child Care Fact Book 1988** includes the findings of CDF's sixth annual survey on child care funding and priorities in the states. Despite increasing interest in child care and a growing need for help by low-income working families, states are still unable to meet the child care needs of their children. In 1981 there were 4,555,000 poor children younger than six; in 1987 there were 4,984,000. In 1981 there were 6,933,000 working mothers with children younger than six, compared with 8,983,000 in 1987. Yet:

- Twenty-six states actually spent less for Title XX child care for low-income families in FY 1988 than in FY 1981, when adjusted for inflation.
- Only 20 states served more children in 1988 than in 1981.
- Twenty-three states are serving fewer children now than they did seven years ago.

The states' faltering efforts are unsurprising given the finding that in FY 1988, the Title XX Social Services Block Grant, the largest federal program that provides direct child care assistance, was worth only 52.8 percent of its FY 1977 level, when adjusted for inflation.

Parents in every state know it is difficult if not impossible to find or afford decent care for their children while they are at work -- a situation that not only jeopardizes the safety and well-being of America's children, but also the stability of our families and the productivity of our work force.

The clear inability of state governments to meet the rapidly growing child care need, coupled with a heightened public awareness of the high human and economic cost of our nation's current child care situation, propelled child care issues to a priority position on the agenda of the 100th Congress. Citizens and groups across the country united in support of the Act for Better Child Care Services (ABC). Parents, child advocates, religious groups, educators, pediatricians, women's organizations, unions, business groups, state and local officials, and thousands of others joined in calling for enactment of the ABC bill. ABC would authorize $2.5 billion to help low- and moderate-income families pay for child care in a variety of settings, including family, group, and center care, to help states and private entities expand the supply of child care, and to assure a minimum floor of safe child care.

This report documents the urgent need for such an investment by underscoring the fact that state resources only go so far and that laudable progress -- and sometimes Herculean efforts -- at the state level have not been far-reaching enough to close the

gap between the need for and the supply of safe and affordable child care. Nor do most states have adequate systems of care that give parents the choices for appropriate care for their children.

* * * * * *

The report is organized into five sections that provide an overview of states' child care activities, information about specific policies or programs, contacts in each state who can provide more detailed information, and a special discussion of child care in the welfare reform context.

Section 1, Summary of Findings presents CDF's most recent findings concerning child care funded through the Title XX Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) and highlights survey findings on state developments in child care initiatives that are financed in whole by state revenues, including programs for working families, teen parents, and school-age and preschool children.

Section 2, Child Care and Welfare Reform: New Opportunities for States describes the child care provisions included in the recently passed federal Family Support Act and suggests beginning actions for state policy makers.

Section 3, Elements of a State Child Care Agenda breaks out separate needy populations and the different elements of a strong responsive state child care agenda and reviews what those states active in each area are doing.

Section 4, 1988 State Child Care Developments reviews state-by-state child care developments in 1988.

Section 5, Appendixes, includes more detailed data about Title XX services, expenditures and reimbursement rates, other child care policies, waiting lists for child care by state, and key child care officials and advocacy contacts in each state.

SECTION 1. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The face of America's work force has been changing dramatically over the past several decades. Few American households today fit the "Leave It to Beaver" mold in which the father works outside the home and the mother works inside the home caring for children. More than half of all mothers with young children now work outside the home. By 1995, two-thirds of all preschool children, as well as four out of five school-age children, will have mothers in the work force.

The need for safe child care has become a mounting problem and will continue to be a concern for America's families. The decision of mothers to enter the labor force is primarily based on their family's economic needs and there are no signs that there will soon be any economic or demographic shift halting the massive inflow of women into the work force. In more and more two-parent families a second income is necessary for the family just to tread economic water. And almost a quarter of today's working mothers are raising their children alone.

All families struggle to find and pay for decent child care. Families with low incomes face particularly painful choices because they do not have the resources to afford good child care. Overall, federal assistance to help such families meet their child care needs has declined sharply over the past decade when the effect of inflation is factored in. And while some states have made valiant efforts to cope with the child care crisis, even the best generally have failed to keep up with the growing demand. Demand for government help for lower income families has skyrocketed not only because more women with young children are working, but because the failure of Americans' wages to keep up with inflation has meant that more working families have earnings so low they need help with child care. This is especially true for young families with children, whose median family income has declined 25 percent from 1973 to 1986.

While there has been a growing recognition by state policy makers of the necessity to expand their investment in child care, solutions put forward come no where near meeting the needs of children and families. There are millions of low- and moderate-income working parents who receive no state help in meeting their child care needs who as a result are forced to make the painful decision to place their children in substandard if not dangerous child care situations. The insufficient attention to quality means inadequate protections for children in child care in a large number of states. In other states it means strong theoretical protections but inadequate resources to monitor and provide technical assistance to child care programs to make quality a reality. The inadequate supply of care, especially for infants and school-age children, leads even more affluent parents to lose valuable time at work as they juggle arrangements and worry about their children's safety.

In addition, state policies are often fragmented and contradictory. High-quality preschool programs are set up for some low-income four-year-olds under the banner of "preschool" at the same time that low-quality, underfunded child care programs are funded for the four-year-old preschool children of AFDC recipients under the banner of "welfare reform." Both groups need an enriched preschool experience. Both groups need policy makers to focus in a consistent way so they can get that experience.

Overall, state child care efforts are too few, scattered, and underfunded to do the job. States alone will not be able or willing to help the large number of low-income families needing child care assistance. Nor will the states alone build a child care system that ensures that all families have access to quality care.

TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

The federal government has no program with the sole purpose of providing direct assistance to help lower income families -- other than those receiving welfare benefits -- to pay for child care. Only the Title XX Social Services Block Grant, which provides federal funds to states to cover a wide range of social services, is even partially available for this purpose.[1] Most

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[1]In addition to using Title XX of the Social Security Act, states use funds from the following federal programs to help families pay for child care:

WIN: Before the passage in 1988 of the Family Support Act, under AFDC most recipients and applicants were required to register for work and training under WIN. WIN also provides employment, training, and supportive services, including child care, to AFDC recipients who need such services to find employment. Some states use WIN funds for child care. WIN will be phased out as states begin to implement the JOBS program. The process can begin as early as July 1989 and may end no later than October 1990.

AFDC Child Care Disregard (Title IV-A): At least 10 states try to help low-income working families that receive AFDC benefits pay for child care through the AFDC child care disregard. Under the disregard, families pay child care providers directly and then deduct (disregard) the amount paid (but only up to a statutory maximum of $160 per month per child) from their outside income so their AFDC benefits go up commensurately.

Child Welfare Services (Title IV-B): Title IV-B provides funds to states for their efforts to help preserve families, to reunify families with their children who must be placed in foster care, and for protective services child care. The program was funded at $246 million in FY 1989. States can use their share of the first $56.5 million for child care for working parents.

states devote some of their Title XX allocations to help poor families pay for child care, but the proportion varies widely and averages only about 18 percent of Title XX funds nationally.

Moreover, that 18 percent is cut from a shrinking pie. The Title XX pie suffered a one-fifth reduction in FY 1982, and since then has received only two modest increases, not enough to offset the impact of either that cut or of years of inflation. After adjusting for inflation, the federal Title XX appropriation for FY 1988 is less than half of that for FY 1977.

The dwindling available Title XX funds have fallen farther and farther behind the nation's growing need for child care help. Even before the deep cuts, Title XX-funded child care programs in FY 1977 served only 12 percent of the 3.3 million poor children younger than age six. Ten years later, the number of poor children in that age group had grown to nearly 5 million, many of whom have working parents, but child care programs had less Title XX money to spend. Despite increased state efforts to add state dollars to federal Title XX funds, virtually the same amount of (inflation-adjusted) federal and state dollars were available in 1988 that were available in 1981 to serve families needing child care assistance.[2]

Since 1981 any growth in a state's child care spending has had to consist almost entirely of state dollars. States that e have moved ahead have bolstered their child care programs through a larger share of their Title XX funds[3] or created entirely separate state-funded child care initiatives.

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[2]This includes California, Alaska, Montana, and Oregon state spending figures for child care as well as Minnesota's sliding-fee scale program for working parents and Virginia's child care program for low-income working parents in the FY 1988 calculation. In addition, New York's total for FY 1988 includes money for separate state programs. The state could not provide data about Title XX only. Pennsylvania includes state-funded programs as well.

[3]This report uses "Title XX" to describe the funding stream, including state and federal dollars, which is used to provide the bulk of direct subsidy funds to low-income families. Forty-three states and the District of Columbia use some of their Title XX funds plus some of their own revenues to provide child care assistance. Alaska, California, Montana, and Oregon use no federal funds for their child care assistance programs for working parents. North Dakota, South Dakota, and Idaho do not use Title XX for child care except for protective services child care.

Although state policy makers increasingly have recognized that child care is key to their states' future, and although there are more poor children and more working mothers, states' overall spending for child care in real dollars remains roughly at 1981 levels.

The following tables illustrate Title XX child care funding and service levels during the past fiscal years by state:

- Table 1 compares the number of children served in FY 1988 and in FY 1981.
- Table 2 compares the number of children served in FY 1988 and in FY 1987.
- Table 3 lists the 26 states whose FY 1988 child care spending was less than FY 1981 levels after adjusting for inflation.

TABLE 1. CHILDREN SERVED WITH TITLE XX DOLLARS, FY 1988 COMPARED WITH FY 1981

States that served more children in FY 1988 than FY 1981	States that served fewer children in FY 1988 than FY 1981	States that served as many children in FY 1988 as in FY 1981**
*Alaska	Alabama	Arizona
Connecticut	Colorado	***Arkansas
District of Columbia	Delaware	North Carolina
Florida	Georgia	
Idaho	Hawaii	
Kentucky	Illinois	
Maryland	Indiana	
***Massachusetts	Iowa	
Nebraska	Kansas	
New Hampshire	Louisiana	
New Jersey	Maine	
New Mexico	Michigan	
*North Dakota	Mississippi	
*Oregon	*Montana	
Pennsylvania	Nevada	
Texas	Ohio	
Utah	Oklahoma	
Vermont	Rhode Island	
Washington	South Carolina	
Wisconsin	South Dakota	
	***Tennessee	
	***Virginia	
	West Virginia	
Total = 20	Total = 23	Total = 3

NOTE: Data needed to make 1981 to 1988 comparisons are not available for: California, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, and Wyoming. Idaho served more children in FY 1988, but it is not included in the chart because the only children served in 1988 were those needing short-term therapeutic care.

* State uses none of its federal Title XX/SSBG allotment for child care; all funds are state funds. North Dakota, South Dakota, and Idaho use no funds to help working parents. All child care is directed to children at risk of abuse or neglect.

** Within about 2 percent difference.

*** Virginia, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Tennessee, and Arkansas serve additional children through their child care programs for low-income working families.

Massachusetts served an additional 8,470 children through its Employment and Training (ET) program.

TABLE 2. CHILDREN SERVED WITH TITLE XX DOLLARS, FY 1988 COMPARED WITH FY 1987

States that served more children in FY 1988 than FY 1987	States that served fewer children in FY 1988 than FY 1987	States that served as many children in FY 1988 as in FY 1987**
*Alaska	Arizona	Alabama
*California	Hawaii	Arkansas
Colorado	Indiana	Georgia
Connecticut	Kentucky	Louisiana
Delaware	Maine	Mississippi
District of Columbia	*North Dakota	New Jersey
Florida	South Carolina	New Mexico
Idaho		Ohio
Illinois		Pennsylvania
Iowa		*Wyoming
Kansas		
Maryland		
Massachusetts		
Michigan		
Missouri		
*Montana		
Nebraska		
Nevada		
New Hampshire		
New York		
North Carolina		
Oklahoma		
*Oregon		
Rhode Island		
South Dakota		
Tennessee		
Texas		
Utah		
Vermont		
Virginia		
Washington		
West Virginia		
Wisconsin		
Total = 33	Total = 7	Total = 10

NOTE: Data are not available for Minnesota.

* State used none of its federal Title XX allotment for child care in 1987 or 1988; all funds are state dollars. North Dakota, South Dakota, and Idaho do not provide child care assistance to working families. All funds are used to serve children at risk of abuse or neglect.

** Within approximately 2 percent of the number of children served in 1987.

TABLE 3. STATES WHOSE TITLE XX CHILD CARE SPENDING HAS FAILED TO KEEP PACE WITH INFLATION SINCE FY 1981*

Alabama	Nevada
Arizona	New Jersey
Arkansas	North Dakota
Colorado	Ohio
Delaware	Oklahoma
Georgia	Pennsylvania
Hawaii	Rhode Island
Illinois	South Carolina
Indiana	South Dakota
Kansas	Tennessee
Louisiana	Texas
Michigan	+Virginia
Mississippi	West Virginia

NOTE: The following states allocated additional state funds for child care for AFDC recipients in their FY 1988 budgets or set aside funds for transitional child care to help families leaving AFDC for work: California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

No data on 1981 child care spending are available for Idaho. No data on Title XX child care spending are available for Minnesota. Funding for the remainder of states not listed above has kept pace with inflation.

An inflation factor of 29.8 percent was used to calculate the figures. Since calculations were done in September 1988, final inflation figures for FY 1988 ending in October 1988 were unavailable. The figure 29.8 percent was calculated with the assumption that the rate of inflation in October 1988 was the same as it was in September 1988.

\+ Virginia will spend $13 million over the FY 1989-1990 biennium for a new child care program for families earning up to 70 percent of the state's median income.

STATE CHILD CARE INITIATIVES

While Title XX provides the base from which most states build their child care assistance programs for low-income working families, many states have moved to create new child care programs funded with state, or combined state and local, dollars. These initiatives generally have been designed only to help discrete populations, such as families headed by teen parents or with school-age children, or to expand the supply and improve the quality of child care. Key changes in these programs in the past year are summarized below.

Low-Income Working Families

Most states use their Title XX child care funds to help low-income working families, including some of those receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and some families moving off AFDC. A few states, while still using Title XX for child care, have passed separate programs for low-income working parents.

- **Minnesota** added $450,000 to its sliding-fee scale program for such families, which provides $25.4 million overall to help low-income working families as well as a number of parents who are on welfare or in school.

- **New York** merged three existing programs for low-income working families, teenage parents, and parents needing transitional child care assistance as they move off AFDC, and added $1.5 million for a total of $26.1 million.

- **Virginia** increased its $1.5 million program for low-income working families to $6.5 million per year, or $13 million over the FY 1988-1989 biennium.

- **Arkansas** began a very small $200,000 program for working parents.

- **Massachusetts** allocated $440,000 to fund a pilot program to make child care more affordable for low- and middle-income working parents earning between 70 and 100 percent of the state's median income.

School-Age Child Care Programs

Families with young school-age children face an acute shortage of programs that provide child care before and after school and during school vacations. Most state school-age child care initiatives limit funding to start-up costs. The exceptions are those in **California, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey,** and **Rhode Island.** Those covering only start-up costs fail to provide the ongoing help that low- and moderate-income families need to use the programs. In 1988, the **District of**

Columbia and **North Carolina** joined the six states (**Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, New York**, and **Pennsylvania**) that offer start-up costs to schools, while **Florida** increased funding for its school-age programs from $300,000 to $500,000 in FY 1988.

Preschool Programs

Twenty-eight states and the **District of Columbia** now provide some level of funding for preschool programs. In some cases, this effort consisted of adding state money to the federal Head Start program in 1988. In others, funding goes through public schools or other agencies.

Florida increased funding for its preschool program from $1.6 million to $22.9 million and will allot funds on a formula basis to all school districts. **Michigan** increased funding for its preschool program from $2.3 million to $15 million; **New York** added $6 million to its Experimental Pre-Kindergarten Program, bringing the total to $30 million.

Rhode Island increased state appropriations for Head Start from $365,000 to $2.16 million, allowing the state to provide Head Start services to an additional 500 children. **New Hampshire** joined the other nine (**Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Rhode Island**, and **Washington**) states and the **District of Columbia** that provide some funding assistance to Head Start programs.

Child Care for Adolescent Parents

While child care is key to enabling a teenage parent to complete high school, state programs targeting care to children of adolescent parents are generally quite modest:

- **Florida** increased its allocation for child care for teen parents from $750,000 in FY 1987 to $1,777,908 in FY 1988.
- **Maine** enacted legislation authorizing school units to allow in-school teen parent programs to be subsidized by the School Finance Act.
- In FY 1988, **New Mexico** passed a Teen Parent Pilot Project, joining **California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas,** and **Wisconsin** in providing some state funds targeted specifically to mothers in high school or working toward their GEDs.

Improving Quality

Strong licensing laws coupled with effective enforcement are essential to ensuring good child care. Several states moved forward and made improvements in licensing laws in 1988.

- **Delaware** adopted new licensing requirements mandating 15 hours of annual training for caregivers and improving staff-to-child ratios.

- **Maryland** consolidated its licensing functions under one department, added a requirement that nonpublic nursery schools and kindergartens must be licensed, and prohibited the advertisement of unlicensed day care homes.

- **Massachusetts** developed separate standards for school-age child care.

- **Kentucky** included preschool programs in its licensing process.

- **New Mexico** doubled its ongoing training requirements from 12 to 24 hours for caregivers working in child care centers.

- **Oklahoma** revised its standards for day care centers, making improvements such as adding group size requirements, allowing unlimited parental access to child care centers, and requiring that sinks be adjacent to diaper-changing tables.

- **Oregon** strengthened parents' rights and roles in monitoring child care facilities and mandated that parents have unlimited access to their children's child care center and that directors, head teachers, and teachers have 15 hours of ongoing training each year. A child care center that has its license revoked now may not apply for a new license for three years.

- **Virginia** added a requirement that child care centers receive at least one unannounced inspection each year and that licensing records be made available to the public.

- **Washington** improved its staff-to-child ratio for infants younger than age one so that one caregiver may be responsible for only four infants.

Some states, however, took steps backwards. **Idaho** now allows one caregiver to care for as many as 12 infants. **Georgia** will allow a single family day care provider to add preschool-age children during certain periods of the day and care for more than 18 children. **Alabama** reduced protections for children in day care by allowing fewer caregivers to care for more children and by decreasing the amount of space required per child.

States took other measures to strengthen quality through funding programs. **Alaska** stands out for increasing its child care grant program more than threefold, from $491,000 to $1.8

million (a large portion of which will be used to increase salaries), and for doubling funding for training child care providers and administrators.

- **Maine** expanded an existing program to train child care providers, targeting a portion of the money for a Loan Forgiveness Fund for child care workers earning two- or four-year degrees.

- **Massachusetts** expanded funding of its training program for child care providers from $400,000 to $620,000.

- **New Jersey** funded a statewide training program that trained 2,000 individuals.

- **New York** set aside $1 million for the development and implementation of education and in-service training programs.

- **Rhode Island** continues to operate a special program to recruit and train family day care providers willing to care for handicapped children or those who are not proficient in English.

- **Vermont** created a $50,000 grants program for licensed child care providers to improve the quality of care and doubled funding for its child care training program.

Child Care Workers' Salaries

Low salaries affect the quality of child care, exacerbating staff turnover and limiting the recruitment of new staff. In 1988 a handful of states took steps to raise salaries.

- **Massachusetts** has pioneered efforts to address low salaries for child care workers. Since 1985, the child care providers working in programs that have a contract with the state have had an average salary increase of 56 percent.

- **Minnesota** improves salaries in child care programs funded by the state by paying reimbursement rates that are higher than the average cost of care in each region within the state on the condition that these funds are used for providers' salaries.

- **New York** appropriated $12 million for a special grants program to increase salaries and benefits for nonprofit day care and Head Start workers.

- **Connecticut** approved a 5 percent cost-of-living adjustment for child care workers' salaries and appropriated nearly $600,000 to supplement salaries of Head Start workers.

- The **District of Columbia** increased reimbursement rates to providers by $5 per child per hour in child care centers and by $3 per child per hour for family day care providers.

- **Maine** enacted a 10 percent salary increase for child care workers in programs funded by Title XX.

- **New Jersey** allocated $2 million to increase salaries of day care directors and staff members working directly with children.

Expanding the Supply of Child Care

Programs to build the supply of child care are essential, given the growing unmet demand for care. States such as **Connecticut, California,** and **Massachusetts** recognized early on that building supply is key to a state child care agenda. Several states began in the last year new efforts to expand the supply of quality child care programs.

- **California** instituted a 30 percent tax credit to help pay start-up costs for employers providing child care for employees. Care provided does not have to be on-site. There is also an ongoing 50 percent employer tax credit of up to $600 per child per year for operating costs.

- **Connecticut** began a $500,000 program to renovate existing child care facilities and upgrade the quality of services provided.

- **Delaware** will spend $725,000 to renovate existing space, train child care providers, and cover additional costs for schools providing space for full-day child care for children five and younger.

- **Hawaii** began a new program to recruit and train family day care providers.

- **Maryland** established a property tax credit for employers for child care and created a $3 million Child Care Facilities Direct Loan Fund.

- **Minnesota** nearly doubled a program to expand the supply of both center and family day care.

- **New Jersey** spent close to $400,000 to recruit 460 new family day care providers.

- **New York** set aside $5 million for day care start-up grants as well as $500,000 for a day care demonstration program to encourage employer-supported child care.

- **Rhode Island** also funded several new initiatives to expand the supply of child care.

- **Vermont** allocated $250,000 to recruit and train new family day care providers and $150,000 for a revolving loan fund available to all licensed and regulated child care providers.

SECTION 2. CHILD CARE AND WELFARE REFORM: NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR STATES

New demands for child care services have emerged in a number of states in recent years as state agencies have experimented with education, training, and employment initiatives designed to help families on public assistance achieve greater economic self-sufficiency and move off the welfare rolls. Although most of these states have acknowledged child care to be a critical component of their welfare-to-work initiatives, they have differed significantly in the range and quality of child care and other supportive services they provide.

The best child care programs developed as part of these state welfare reform initiatives have provided reimbursement at the local market rate of care, reimbursed care with licensed or regulated providers, and entitled families leaving AFDC for employment to 12 months of transitional assistance. In most states, however, assistance was far less generous; even in the best, state resources fell far short of meeting the need.

Good child care initiatives have now been given a major boost. In October 1988, Congress passed a welfare reform bill -- the Family Support Act. While the new Act has both bad and good provisions, most of the new child care provisions are good. The Act significantly expands the federal funds available for child care for children of AFDC parents who are working or in school or training, and for parents leaving AFDC due to employment.

Currently, states can receive federal reimbursement under the AFDC program (Title IV-A of the Social Security Act) only for child care for parents who are working and whose child care is reimbursed through the AFDC earned income disregard or for parents enrolled in training programs whose child care needs are reimbursed as a special need. The amount that can be claimed under the disregard is only $160 per child per month, and child care does not have to meet even minimal standards.

The Family Support Act requires all states to establish and operate a Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program (JOBS Program) for AFDC recipients that includes a range of education, training, and employment activities. To the extent state resources permit, parents of children age three and older must be mandated to participate in the JOBS Program, and parents of one- and two-year-olds may be required to participate but for no more than 20 hours a week. Parents younger than age 20 without high school diplomas who are in the mandatory group must be required to participate in an educational activity regardless of the age of their children.

The Act includes a strong child care guarantee for parents in any of the JOBS Program activities, as well as for other parents who are working or in other education or training programs. A parent has good cause for not participating in the JOBS Program if the state fails to provide the care. The regular

provision of child care for parents in education or training, as well as those who are working, is a significant expansion over current law. The Act also raises the disregard amount for parents working and receiving AFDC. And the Act for the first time also provides federal funds for child care for parents who lose AFDC due to earnings. They will be eligible for continued child care on a sliding-fee basis for 12 months.

When a state implements the JOBS Program, which can be no later than October 1, 1990 (but can start as soon as July 1989), it can begin to receive federal reimbursement for child care expenses for AFDC parents on an open-ended basis at the Medicaid matching rate. That rate ranges from 50 percent in more well-to-do states to higher levels in the poorer states and reaches 80 percent in Mississippi. The program of transitional child care assistance for families leaving AFDC will be effective April 1, 1990.

States must be reimbursed by the federal government for the federal share of actual child care expenses up to a state-established maximum. That limit cannot be less than $175 per child per month for children age two and older and $200 per month for children younger than two. If higher, the limit cannot exceed the local market rate for child care. Working parents using the earned income disregard will be eligible for the $175 or $200, depending on the age of the child -- a slight increase from the current level of $160 per child per month, regardless of age.

The new law gives states great flexibility in how the child care is provided, and allows the potential for improved service delivery. The state may provide the care directly, through purchase of service, or provide vouchers to the family in advance or provide reimbursement in cash. In arranging for child care, the state agency must take into account the individual needs of the child. There is a specific requirement that child care be coordinated with Head Start and other existing early childhood education programs.

Important but limited steps are taken to ensure the quality of child care reimbursed with these funds.

- First, any child care must meet applicable standards of state and local law, and any child care centers exempt from such standards in general must at least meet basic health and safety requirements established by the state.

- Second, the state must endeavor to develop basic health and safety guidelines that would apply to all family day care provided through the JOBS or AFDC programs that is currently exempt from state and local standards.

- Third, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services must report to Congress by October 1, 1992 on the nature and content of states' basic health and safety guidelines for child care.

- Fourth, the bill recognizes the necessity of allowing parents to check up on their children while they are in child care by requiring that any entity providing child care must allow access to parents.

- Fifth, states will be eligible for federal grants in FY 1990 and FY 1991 to improve their child care licensing and registration requirements and to monitor child care for AFDC children. A 10 percent state match is required. Federal funds will be allocated in proportion to the state's AFDC population. Thirteen million dollars is authorized but must be appropriated each year before it will be available.

Sustained and effective advocacy is critical to ensure that the new program is implemented well, and that the new child care funds are available, reach those in need of child care, and are used to provide quality child care for children. Specific steps include:

- Child care advocates must get involved with the state as it begins to plan for implementation of the JOBS Program and other Family Support Act provisions.

- By FY 1990 state funds must be designated and budgeted as a match for the federal child care funds for AFDC recipients and transitional child care assistance.

- State limits on child care should be set to accommodate at least the local market rates for child care in various parts of the state, and states should be encouraged to provide support above that level if necessary to provide comprehensive child care services for children.

- States should be cautioned about mandating JOBS Program participation for groups of parents of young children for whom child care resources are limited.

- States, in conjunction with child care advocates, should conduct extensive public education campaigns to notify AFDC parents of their right to child care. They should be notified immediately that child care help is available and not be required to seek scarce free child care first.

- States should design a process for orienting AFDC parents to the child care benefits available to them and help them locate services. The state must also outline how a family's child care needs must be addressed as part of a family's assessment and under the JOBS Program employability plan.

- States should ensure that all child care meets applicable standards of state and local law and ensure that basic health and safety requirements are developed and applied to any exempt providers.

- States with a separate set of standards for Title XX-funded child care generally should use those standards for child care for AFDC recipients.

- States should provide AFDC families access to resource and referral programs to help them find care.

- Special state initiatives must be undertaken to expand the supply of child care. States should coordinate these child care resources with Head Start, Chapter 1, and state-funded preschool programs so that full-day, full-year care can be arranged to fill out these part-day programs. Special support should be provided for programs for children of teen parents who are in school or other educational activities.

- States should allow close to full day rates for part-time care in order to encourage child care providers to serve low-income children. Child care rates should allow for time for transportation for all participants and for studying for mothers enrolled in school or training programs.

SECTION 3. ELEMENTS OF A STATE CHILD CARE AGENDA

This section discusses various programmatic and funding strategies states are using in attempts to build a child care system.

While this study does not review local governments' child care budgets or policies, interest in child care is growing in many cities and counties as well as in some states. Many of the initiatives described in this section could be organized and funded at the local level as well as at the state level.

Whether functioning at the federal, state, or local level, public policy makers (and child care advocates) must consider a number of overarching principles in the development of each child care policy or program and how it fits into the whole:

- Child care must be affordable for all families. Particular attention must be paid to how a program will meet the child care needs of low-income working families or families in which low-income parents are attending school (including four-year colleges) or participating in employment training programs.

- Child care assistance must be continued as parents complete training programs and search for jobs, as well as after they are employed if their incomes are not adequate to pay the entire cost of care.

- Parents must receive the help of a sliding-fee eligibility scale, with the family's contribution based on income.

- The supply of quality child care programs must be expanded.

- The quality of child care programs must be strengthened through standards that address staffing and training, education, parent involvement, health, nutrition, and safety issues. Adequate funding must be made available for the implementation of these policies, including enough trained staff to monitor and enforce licensing laws.

- Child care providers, most of whom are low-income women supporting their own families, should be paid a living wage.

- Particular attention must be paid to meeting the child care needs of special, vulnerable populations, such as children at risk of abuse or neglect, handicapped children, and children of teen parents.

These cross-cutting principles should be applied to each element of a child care agenda. They were the guidelines used in the development of ABC (the Act for Better Child Care Services), a bill developed by the Alliance for Better Child Care and pending before Congress.

This section looks at the efforts states are making -- in addition to state and federal-funded Title XX services -- to create state-funded programs to serve specific populations or to address specific issues such as quality and supply-building.

A number of states recently have taken the approach of building separate population-specific child care programs (often complementing their core Title XX programs) to help meet the child care needs of groups such as working families receiving AFDC and needing transitional support as they move off AFDC, low-income families not receiving AFDC, parents in training, parents in college, teen parents, or parents of school-age children. Some states also have created programs with separate funding streams to improve the quality and expand the supply of child care.

Such programs described here, in the states which have established them, are administered separately, either within the state department of human services or by another state agency, rather than folded into Title XX. State agencies outside the human services department that can and should be tapped as potential sources or administrators of child care funds include departments of education, higher education, labor, housing, and economic development.

PROGRAMS FOR LOW-INCOME WORKING FAMILIES

States should provide child care assistance not only to working AFDC recipients, but also to other poor or near-poor working families. Many poor families do not receive welfare because their incomes are above welfare eligibility levels but are still below the poverty line, or because they do not fit the categories of types of families eligible for AFDC. Just because they are not eligible for AFDC does not mean that such families can pay for quality child care on their very limited incomes.

Income eligibility scales for child care assistance for working families should be structured to allow families to have above-poverty earnings before child care assistance is withdrawn. A sliding scale means that low-income parents will not be forced to choose between small salary increases or modest promotions and the continuation of some child care assistance.

All families in poverty should receive child care assistance sufficient to ensure that their cost is zero or nominal. Near-poor families, with incomes slightly above poverty, can afford to pay a little but not a great deal, and states should be very careful not to construct fee scales that price them out of the system.

Most states use Title XX child care funds to help low-income working parents. (**Idaho, North Dakota,** and **South Dakota** offer no help to children in any low-income working families unless the family is receiving AFDC.) But several states (**Arkansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee,** and **Virginia**) have gone beyond Title XX and enacted into law separate state programs to provide child care assistance for low-income working families not eligible for AFDC.

- In 1988 **Arkansas** allocated $200,000 in a new effort to provide child care for low-income working parents. The state currently is paying for these services without a sliding scale and served 400 children in 1988.

- In FY 1988 **Massachusetts** allocated $440,000 to fund a pilot program to improve the affordability of child care for lower middle-income working parents. This Affordability Scholarship Assistance Program served 280 children (at an average expenditure of $1,200 per child per year) whose families earned between 70 and 100 percent of the state median income.

- **Minnesota** allocated $25.4 million for the 1988-1989 biennium to help cover child care costs of AFDC or low-income parents who are working or attending school and earn between 50 and 75 percent of the state's median income. All counties must offer this program.

- **New York** allocated $26.1 million in FY 1988, a $1.5 million increase over FY 1987, for its new Low Income Day Care Program. This program merges three existing programs: one for teenage parents, one for low-income families, and one for those who need transitional child care. The money for low-income working families is targeted toward low-income families not on AFDC or coming off AFDC that earn up to 200 percent of the poverty level.

- **Tennessee** has a new program that became operational in one county in 1987. The state allocated $262,999 in FY 1988 to provide 100 slots for children of low-income parents.

- **Virginia** increased its $1.5 million allocation to $13 million for the FY 1989-1990 biennium to fund a state sliding-fee scale child care program for low-income working families. Approximately 1,771 children are served each month.

CHILD CARE FOR CHILDREN OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

Child care responsibilities combined with the lack of adequate child care services and assistance are major barriers to higher education for low- and moderate-income parents, especially mothers.

Child care is rarely available on campus. When it is, the cost often makes it inaccessible to lower income students. State child care assistance policies often make ineligible parents enrolled in four-year or even in two-year colleges.

State higher education funds as well as Title XX funds should be used to provide child care assistance to low-income parents enrolled in institutions of higher learning. One approach is subsidizing child care for students' children in facilities on campus. However, many colleges do not have on-campus child care programs. Those that do often have long waiting lists or charge too much for most students to afford. Mothers should be offered help in purchasing space in community child care centers or family day care homes as well as assistance through campus-based centers.

- **California** spent $10,231,000 in FY 1988 to help college students meet child care costs. Centers are located on the campuses of colleges and are operated by student associations or by the college administration. Students enrolled in child development programs supplement staff.

- **Hawaii** provided $78,312 in state funds in FY 1988 for child care located at three universities. The licensed capacity of these on-site centers ranges from 28 to 98 per center.

- **Minnesota** appropriated $2.6 million to provide child care for college students who are AFDC recipients and $1 million for non-AFDC college students for FY 1988. The state offers help to any postsecondary student with children through completion of the bachelor's degree. A copayment is determined by income.

- **New York** provided $4.35 million in FY 1988 for child care aid to New York State and New York City community colleges and universities.

CHILD CARE FOR CHILDREN OF ADOLESCENT MOTHERS

Each year nearly 500,000 teens 19 or younger give birth to children. Approximately 50 percent of the teens who give birth before the age of 18 never complete high school. Staying in school is extraordinarily difficult for a parenting teenager, who has all the usual problems of a girl of that age plus the special problems of being a mother and having the responsibility of raising a young child.

Good child care is important not only because it allows these young women the opportunity to attend school, but also because it helps them gain parenting skills by encouraging them to participate in child development classes and by offering them the opportunity to provide care under supervision to infants and toddlers other than their own.

The dearth of resources to help low-income families pay for child care makes it important to provide child care assistance for young mothers that does not abruptly end after a few months. Assistance should be continued until a mother obtains her degree. This is not only important for the parent. Increased evidence of the importance of continuity of care for optimal child development suggests that young children should not be bounced in and out of programs and should, if possible, remain in one setting through preschool.

Easy accessibility of the child care is also essential. States and cities must support programs located in or near schools where teen parents are and must provide transportation for mothers and their children from home to school and to child care facilities and back. Off-campus child care also must be available to mothers seeking a GED or enrolled in nonschool-based training or education programs.

A comprehensive approach is necessary to work effectively with the children as well as with the teen parents. The range of services incorporated into the most successful models of programs for teen parents and their children includes: prenatal care and birth training; health care (for the baby and the mother) and nutrition information; parenting skills and child development information; child care; tutoring of the parents in academic skills; individual and family counseling; separate support groups for mothers, fathers, mothers and fathers together, grandparents, and siblings (especially sisters of teen mothers); family planning services and counseling; help in coping with daily life experiences; and employment training. The March 1987 issue of CDF's Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse series, Child Care: An Essential Service for Teen Parents, analyzes the key elements of these programs, highlights model programs, and describes in greater depth state efforts such as those presented in this section.

- **California** allocated $6,872,682, providing child care to 1,529 children (thereby helping 1,879 teenage parents). All of the child care centers are located on or near high school or junior high school campuses. Career counseling, parenting skills, and infant development information are provided to California's school-age parents while they finish high school.

- **Connecticut** provides limited support for child care targeted toward disadvantaged teen parents. In FY 1988, $214,000 of state money (plus an additional local match of 50 percent) provided more than 400 teen parents with child care services and parenting education. Approximately 229 children received care.

- The **District of Columbia** expanded its on-site day care program for teen parents to serve an additional 20 children in 1988. The total funding level of the six school-based programs was $240,040 for FY 1988.

Eighty-four children were served with child care and their parents were required to attend parenting skills training.

- **Florida** increased the funding for child care for teen parents from $750,000 in 1987 to $1,777,908 in FY 1988. This money is available only to parents on AFDC and on the contingency that they stay in school, vocational training, or in a job.

- **Maine** funds three in-school child care facilities currently serving approximately 15 children of adolescents with child care as well as providing various support services to pregnant and parenting teens. In addition, a number of 1988's new subsidized vouchers will go to teen parents for child care aid. Legislation enacted in 1988 permits school units to allow in-school teen parent programs to be subsidized by the School Finance Act.

- **Massachusetts** allocated $2.4 million in FY 1988 to provide 321 slots for children of adolescent parents. These programs have their own standards for quality and include provision of social services for teen parents as well as child care for their children.

- **Michigan** assures that any parent still enrolled in high school and younger than 21 is eligible for state-subsidized child care.

- As part of **Minnesota's** welfare reform package, teen parents on AFDC can receive child care on a sliding-fee basis. During the 1987-1988 biennium, $6 million was appropriated to cover the child care needs of these teen parents, as well as those of parents without high school diplomas and parents who have been on AFDC for more than two years.

- **New Mexico** passed, as part of its welfare reform initiative, the Teen Parent Pilot Project in 1988. Serving 30 children, the program allocates $113,000 in state funds for infant day care, $40,000 for transportation (50 percent of which is state funds), and $18,000 for administrative costs. In addition, the program offers intensive educational and vocational services to move mothers off welfare and into jobs.

- **New York's** teen parents who are completing high school or GEDs are provided with day care through the state's new Low Income Day Care Program. This program, funded at $26.1 million in FY 1988, merges three existing programs for teenage parents, low-income families, and those who need transitional child care.

- **Pennsylvania** expanded its existing program to provide two new sites for child care for teen parents. In 1988, they served 89 children at a cost of $397,808.

- **Rhode Island** spent $78,148 in FY 1988 to help three secondary schools provide on-site child care facilities for adolescent mothers. Forty-seven children were provided with child care. For the FY 1989 funding of this program, $100,000 has been appropriated.

- **Texas** provides limited support to encourage school districts to offer child care for children of adolescent parents.

- **Wisconsin** appropriated $79,000 in FY 1988 to fund a pilot program providing on-site day care and parenting classes in schools. Counties with participating school districts are required to match funds on a one-to-one basis. Approximately 72 children were served in this program. Additionally, a combination of state and federal funds totaling $3,429,400 provides day care slots and transportation assistance on an entitlement basis to AFDC parents attending school through the LearnFare program.

PARENTAL LEAVE AND TEMPORARY DISABILITY INSURANCE

Paid disability leave immediately following birth, part of the social insurance systems of the first set of states described below, allows a mother time to recover from her pregnancy and childbirth during the period in which she is considered medically disabled -- generally six to eight weeks -- and to spend these important weeks with her infant. By not forcing the family to deplete small savings or go into debt, the insurance payments also can make more of the family's resources available for child care when the mother does return to work. Temporary disability insurance not only addresses the concerns of new parents but also meets the needs of other employees by guaranteeing partial salary replacement to workers who find themselves suddenly unable to work because of a serious health condition.

- **California's** Temporary Disability Law requires employers of one or more persons to provide coverage to employees either through the state plan (administered by the Employment Development Department) or a private plan. An employer seeking to utilize a private plan is required to obtain majority consent to the plan from its employees. Private plans must meet all the requirements of the state-administered plan. The state plan is funded through a payroll tax on employees, which is 1.2 percent of the first $21,900 in annual earnings. While there is no mandatory employer contribution, state law permits employers to make contributions on behalf of their employees. Employer contributions do not change the benefit level because the total

contribution per employee remains constant. Benefits to employees are based on quarterly earnings and range from a minimum of $50 per week to a maximum of $244.

- In **Hawaii**, employers of one or more employees must provide temporary disability insurance through a private plan that either can be purchased from a commercial insurance carrier or be provided through a self-insurance program. The state has no insurance fund. Employees must contribute 0.5 percent of their average weekly wage, or half the cost of the insurance, to a maximum of $1.76 per week. The employer must pay the balance. Plans must provide benefits that equal 55 percent of the employee's average weekly wage, with a maximum of $194 per week. If the average weekly wage is less than $26, benefits must equal the wage, to a maximum of $14 per week.

- **New Jersey** requires employers with annual payrolls of at least $1,000, or one or more employees, to participate in the Department of Labor and Industries Temporary Disability Plan or provide such coverage through an insurance carrier or self-insurance plan. The contribution required by the state plan is the same for employers and employees: 0.5 percent of the first $10,700 of the employee's annual earnings. Employers that have contributed to the fund for three years are subject to "experience rating," which may cause their contribution to vary from 0.1 percent to 1.1 percent of the first $10,700 in earnings. Benefits under the law consist of 66.66 percent of the average weekly wage, rounded to the next highest dollar, and range from a maximum of $185 to a minimum of $10. Based on a sample of the 139,587 claims filed in FY 1984-1985, the department estimates that 20.5 percent were maternity-related and that the average maternity-related payout was $134.62 per week.

- **New York's** employers of one or more employees, or employers of four or more domestic workers, on 30 working days of a calendar year must provide temporary disability coverage to employees. The coverage can be provided through the state's fund administered by the Workers Compensation Board, a private insurer, or a self-insurance program. Non-state administered programs must meet or exceed the requirements of the state plan. Disability benefit law sets employee contributions at 0.5 percent of the weekly wage and requires that the total contribution not exceed 60 cents per week. Employers must pay the balance of the cost for a "standard" plan. Benefits are 80 percent of the average weekly wage with a maximum of $145 and a minimum of $20 per week.

- **Rhode Island** requires employers of one or more employees to participate in the state-administered temporary disability plan. They may not use private plans except to supplement the state plan. Government employees are not covered by the plan. The state plan is funded through a payroll tax on employees, the rate of which varies according to the previous year's revenues and outlays. The 1988 rate is 1 percent of the first $12,000 in annual income. Benefits consist of 60 percent of the individual's average weekly earnings to a maximum of $252, with a minimum of $48. In addition to the basic benefit level, the state pays $10 per week per dependent child younger than 18 to a maximum of $63.

Temporary disability insurance alone does not guarantee job security to a disabled worker. Thus, new parents can find themselves receiving partial salaries for several weeks but out of a job when they seek to return to work. Temporary disability insurance also only provides financial help during a period when a mother is medically disabled as a result of pregnancy and childbirth, but not during the several month period she and the father may want to stay at home and care for the infant.

In most Western industrial countries paid parental leave is available. It is not in the U.S., and efforts in Congress to mandate even unpaid parental leave have not yet come to fruition.

A few states have stepped into the breach, passing parental leave legislation that does not provide wage replacement but does guarantee job security for some employees during a certain amount of time off after childbirth. Usually both the mother and father are protected.

- **Connecticut** passed a law in 1987 entitling state employees to a maximum of 24 weeks of family leave or medical leave within any two-year period upon the birth or adoption of a child or upon the serious illness of a child of the employee. Full coverage is available to state employees, but the leave is without pay. The state must pay for the continuation of health insurance benefits for the public employee during the leave of absence. The statute also entitles female employees of a public or private employer with three or more employees to a "reasonable" leave of absence for disability resulting from her pregnancy. The employee is entitled to use any accrued disability or other leave benefits during maternity disability.

- **Iowa's** legislature passed a bill in 1987 that requires public or private employers of four or more employees to include pregnancy as a disability. The law further states that if an employer grants no disability it may not refuse pregnancy-related leave for the length of

the employee's pregnancy-related disability or eight weeks, whichever is less. Benefits, including payments under health and disability insurance plans, sick leave plans, and accrual of seniority, must be the same as those provided by the employer for employees with other temporary disabilities.

- **Louisiana's** 1987 legislature passed a law declaring that a female employee of a public or private employer with 26 or more employees is entitled to take leave on account of pregnancy not to exceed four months. However, employers are not required to provide more than six weeks of disability leave on account of normal pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. Payment is not generally required, but an employee taking medical leave on account of pregnancy is entitled to the same benefits as other temporarily disabled employees.

- **Maine** passed a law in 1988 entitling employees to eight consecutive work weeks of unpaid leave in any two years because of the birth of the child of the employee, placement for adoption with the employee of a child younger than 16, or the serious illness of a child younger than 18. This law applies to any public or private employer of 25 or more employees.

- **Minnesota** passed a parental leave law in 1987 dictating that parents who work at least 20 hours a week and have been on the job at least one year can take up to six weeks of unpaid leave when a child is born or adopted. Either parent is allowed to take the leave. Public and private employers of 21 or more employees are covered, and must continue to make health insurance coverage available to the employee while on leave of absence, but are not required to pay the costs of insurance during the leave of absence.

- **Oregon** passed a parental leave law in 1987 stating that employers of 25 or more employees must grant the working parent up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave at the birth or the adoption of a child younger than six. Health insurance is continued while a parent is on leave. An employer is not required to grant parental leave for the time period during which the other parent is taking parental leave from employment, nor to grant leave if the combined parental leave from employment of the two parents exceeds the minimum required leave. Payment is not required for parental leave. However, the employee is entitled to use accrued vacation, sick, or compensatory leave, paid or unpaid, during the family leave period. Benefits are not required to accrue during parental leave.

- **Rhode Island** has a parental leave policy entitling employees to 13 consecutive work weeks of parental leave in any two years on account of the birth of a child, adoption of a child younger than 16, or for the care of a seriously ill child younger than 18. The law applies to any private employer of 50 or more persons; any city, town, or municipal agency employing 30 or more persons; and to the state and its agencies. Parental leave may be unpaid, but unemployment and health insurance continue under the plan.

- **Tennessee** has a law granting female employees up to four months of unpaid leave. However, the law applies only to employees of more than 100 full-time employees, thus severely limiting its scope. During this leave, an employer must continue to provide benefits or programs for which an employee is eligible, but the employee may be required to pay the cost of such programs during maternity leave, unless an employer pays the costs for all employees on leave of absence.

- **Washington** has no parental leave law relating to childbirth, but a 1988 law will require all employers to allow parents to use any accrued sick leave for a child's illnesses.

- **Wisconsin** passed a law in 1988 entitling employees to take six weeks of unpaid family leave in a 12-month period for the birth or adoption of a child if the leave begins within 16 weeks of birth or placement. Two weeks of leave in a 12-month period may be taken for the serious health condition of a child. During medical or maternity leave, an employer shall maintain group health insurance coverage. This law applies to any public or private employer of 50 or more individuals hired on a permanent basis for more than one year.

CHILD CARE FOR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Latchkey children are those elementary school children who, because their parents are working and they have no child care, must come home to empty houses after school -- carrying the "latchkey" to let themselves in. Local child care surveys conducted in Los Angeles, California; Columbus, Ohio; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, report significant percentages of latchkey children ranging from 20 to 25 percent. The Minneapolis area survey, conducted by the Center for Youth Development and Research at the University of Minnesota, interviewed parents and students and found that it is not just older elementary school children who are on their own. Among the children in kindergarten through third grade, about half are left to care for themselves or are cared for by siblings.

Another study, conducted in 1987 by Louis Harris and Associates for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, quoted a majority of the more than 1,000 teachers interviewed as citing isolation and lack of supervision after school as the major reason children have difficulty in school.

School-age child care programs are in short supply in most communities. Unless financial assistance is readily available to help pay the fees, whatever after-school child care exists is often beyond the financial reach of low- and moderate-income families. While some Title XX funds are used by the majority of states to help some families pay for after-school care, administrators believe that the bulk of Title XX day care expenditures is used to help younger children.

New state-funded school-age initiatives typically devote the money to programs' start-up costs, rather than to helping families pay for care on an on-going basis. Among the states providing separate state funds for before- and after-school care, **California, Florida, Indiana, New Jersey, Maine,** and **Rhode Island** are the only ones that earmark support to help low-income families pay for school-age child care.

A community can address school-age child care needs in a variety of ways. Many models involve schools contracting with community groups to have the latter provide care in the school building. States can encourage more programs by allowing schools to provide or contract for school-age child care services, and by making funds available for both start-up and operating costs of the before- and after-school programs. Funds can be made available directly to community groups. Periods when schools are not in session (summers and vacations) also must be covered so that parents can take and keep permanent, year-round jobs. Appropriate quality standards and guidelines also should be developed for these programs. States should not simply use the same licensing requirements they use for preschool children.

- **Arizona** appropriates no funds for school-age child care, but expressly encourages local school boards to include school-age child care in school services offered to families. A school board can either run the program itself or contract with nonprofit organizations. Location at the school site is encouraged. A school district is exempt from child care licensing requirements if it operates the program in one of its facilities.

- **California** allocated $15 million in state dollars to pay for the ongoing cost of providing school-age care for 3,836 low-income children in FY 1988. One percent of this money is an allowance for administrative costs. The state had made $36.5 million available as grants to purchase, lease, or remodel facilities, but these funds are no longer available.

- **Connecticut** spent $296,000 in FY 1988 on utilities, maintenance, liability insurance, and transportation for its school-age child care program, which provides 1,071 slots. Programs must be located on school property.

- **Delaware** will provide $200,000 in grants to local school districts in 1989 to establish latchkey programs for after-school child care in grades one through six. These grants will cover only start-up costs.

- The **District of Columbia** provided $16,000 in FY 1988 toward start-up costs of school-age child care programs.

- **Florida** increased the funding of its school-age child care programs from $300,000 in FY 1987 to $500,000 in FY 1988. Using schools as sites for this program, the state distributes one-third of the money to provide supplies, one-third for scholarships, and one-third for staff to serve 2,500 to 3,000 low-income and migrant children with before- and after-school care.

- **Indiana** increased the funding for its school-age child care program from $131,000 in FY 1987 to $433,600 in FY 1988, which includes unspent carryover money. The funds for Indiana's program are available for each of six years through an increase of 5 cents per pack in the state cigarette tax, which includes an earmark of one-half cent for public health and child care programs.

- **Iowa**, through the Department of Economic Development, appropriated $105,000 of state funds and $50,000 in federal funds to provide grants for school-age child care programs in FY 1988. The majority of these grants were used to cover start-up costs for before- and after-school child care. The remaining funds were used for start-up funds to establish infant care, day centers for sick children, and employer-sponsored child care. Grants are not to exceed $10,000 and may only go to programs at school sites. In FY 1987, 20 small grants were given.

- In FY 1988, **Maine** provided an additional $75,000 to its existing $50,000 budget for school-age child care to cover 25 percent of start-up and first-year costs of school-age child care programs. Since the program started in 1986, 280 slots have been created. Maine's increase in funding is an effort to help cover some second-year costs of these programs, including staff salaries, utilities, and maintenance.

- **Massachusetts** funds some extended day programs with a part of the $10.2 million allocated for the early childhood development program of the Massachusetts Education Reform Bill, which authorizes funds for a range of programs for young children.

- Although no state funds are allocated specifically for school-age child care, **Minnesota** enacted legislation in 1988 authorizing school districts to establish school-age child care programs. Sixty-seven school districts offer fee-based, extended-day, school-age care through individual community education programs (such as recreational centers) that provide rent, transportation, and recreational enrichment for children after school.

- **Nebraska's** new licensing provisions allow school districts to offer after-school care and to charge a fee for these programs.

- **New Jersey** allocated $500,000 in FY 1988 to start a school-age child care project. The first-year grant is for purchase of equipment and supplies only, but subsequent funding will be for direct services and start-up costs of running the programs.

- **New York** first funded its School-Age Child Care Act in 1984 at $300,000. In FY 1988 it was funded at $600,000. Funds are used to create new or expand existing school-age child care programs. The School-Age Child Care Act limits individual grants to one year, with a maximum grant size of $10,000. Private nonprofit organizations or governmental agencies are eligible to apply. Programs are encouraged to use school buildings.

- **North Carolina** appropriated $4.2 million in FY 1988 for one-time-only start-up costs to begin a before- and after-school day care project. Each local school district is afforded $30,000. Although the effort is coordinated through the public school system, schools may use the funds to contract with private providers.

- **Pennsylvania's** FY 1988 budget set aside $1,713,036 for communities to start or expand school-age child care programs. School districts as well as nonprofit organizations are encouraged to apply. While funds can be used to subsidize the cost of the care initially, such grants are available for only three years, at the end of which time programs must be self-supporting. This time limit emphasizes start-up services in communities where programs will be able to become self-sustaining through fees charged to families.

- **Rhode Island's** legislature in 1986 approved $187,500 grant program to encourage communities to start before- and after-school programs. In FY 1988, $200,000 was appropriated for start-up costs as well as $396,410 for the ongoing costs of school-age child care programs. Grants can be made to public or private nonprofit community agencies to assist in the planning, establishment, operation, and expansion of programs. The maximum grant allocated to any one community is $30,000, with a 25 percent local match requirement. In FY 1987, nine programs were funded, serving 329 children.

- **Wisconsin**, although providing no specially earmarked state funding for after-school child care, now requires schools to make buildings available to any provider offering child care during after-school hours.

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

Preschool education and preschool child care are vital topics for low-income families and children. Too often each of these programs is discussed in a vacuum. Child care is considered in a custodial framework as part of an initiative to help mothers work, while preschool is examined as a means of furthering the optimum development of young children. This dichotomy fails to recognize the interrelationship of the two objectives, leading to contradictory or uncoordinated child care policies. For example, legislators sometimes support a quality preschool program such as Head Start (whose quality is supported by strong standards) while opposing the inclusion of standards to insure minimum quality child care in child care programs for preschool children and parents on welfare.

Low-income families benefit from child care when it helps parents reach economic independence. But child care also must help children establish a foundation of intellectual, physical, social, nutritional, and emotional well-being critical to their later success throughout childhood and as adults.

The reality that millions of preschool children have mothers working full time also must be factored into any child care decision affecting three- or four-year-olds. Child care initiatives for preschool children and preschool programs must be arranged to meet the needs of children of parents working full time. The majority of new preschool initiatives are part-day programs and do not meet such needs.

Twenty-eight states and the **District of Columbia** provide some funding for preschool programs. Almost every state that funds preschool takes a different approach, ranging from simply permissive legislation under the state's school code (allowing local schools or school districts to operate preschool programs), to substantial special appropriations for preschool, to state funds to supplement Head Start.

- **Alaska** has funded a comprehensive early childhood program (based on the Head Start model) in various small rural communities since 1983. The program includes three center-based facilities serving 40 children and three home-based facilities serving 41 children. For FY 1988 the centers were funded at $197,400, all of which is state money. The homes are run on Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) funds, but some state money is used to finance training, supplies, and supervision. Most of the teachers in these programs have Child Development Associate credentials. Since FY 1977 Alaska also has provided supplemental grants to Head Start. In FY 1987, $2 million of state money was allocated. In FY 1988 funding increased to $2.5 million in order to expand Head Start programs.

- **California** funds a large preschool program similar to Head Start. Funded in FY 1987 at $35.8 million, the program was increased to $36,909,800 in FY 1988. It serves a daily average of 19,343 children.

- **Colorado** will begin funding a preschool program to serve 2,000 at-risk four-year-olds in need of speech development at $850,000 for FY 1989 to be matched by local school districts, for a total of $1.7 million for the year. This money may be used in Head Start programs. The legislature did not allocate specific funds for child care but did stipulate that Title XX funds could be used to extend the day to meet the needs of working parents.

- **Connecticut's** legislature allocated $596,200 in FY 1988 to supplement existing Head Start workers' salaries. This marks an increase of $196,200 over the FY 1987 allocation.

- **District of Columbia** public schools operate approximately 122 preschool programs for four-year-olds. Prior to FY 1988, some of these programs operated on half-day schedules. All switched to full-day schedules in FY 1988. Enrollment is approximately 3,500 per year. Funding for the programs totaled $13 million, $1,187,267 of which went to supplement Head Start workers' salaries.

- **Delaware** cut the funding for its three pilot programs for preschoolers in the public schools from $189,000 in FY 1987 to $150,000 in FY 1988, $17,000 of which funds transportation. The program serves 100 children per day.

- **Florida** passed a major preschool bill in 1986, appropriating $750,000 for the first year of the program. The grants were awarded by local advisory councils to 19 school districts. Districts have an option of putting these grants toward public schools, Head Start, or child care programs (for-profit or nonprofit) that meet the law's criteria. Educationally disadvantaged children are the priority service group. Other children may participate if their parents pay according to a sliding-fee schedule. Grants are awarded to programs emphasizing parental involvement and education, health screening, and teacher training. The law requires grant recipients to meet state staff training requirements, but allows the state advisory council and the Department of Public Instruction to reevaluate and define appropriate staff ratios. Funding for FY 1988 increased from $750,000 to $1,600,000. This figure included funding for advisory council operations. In FY 1989 funding increased to $22.9 million. While prior funds were distributed on a competitive grant basis, funds now will be allocated on a formula basis to all school districts. It is expected that all 67 districts will have programs. In FY 1987, $2,299,810 was allocated for the migrant worker preschool program. The migrant program funding level increased to $2,928,833 in FY 1988.

- **Illinois** school districts may request state grants to start prekindergarten classes for three- to five-year-olds at risk of academic failure and to establish full-day kindergartens. Schools can subcontract with community groups to run the programs. School districts may request enough money to run prekindergarten programs longer than half day. Prekindergarten teachers are required either to hold a four-year degree in early childhood education or to meet the state standards for a child care center director. Directors are required to have earned at least a high school diploma and a Child Development Associate credential, and to have at least two years' experience working in a preschool, kindergarten, or day care center. The funding level for FY 1988 was the same level as for FY 1987: $12.7 million. In FY 1988, 6,939 children were served. In FY 1989, $24.7 million will be available for preschool care.

- **Iowa** implemented an initial step in the provision of preschool services by allocating $1,175,000 in FY 1989 to fund a Child Development Coordinating Council to be staffed by the Commission on Children, Youth, and Families and the Department of Education. This group will define at-risk youth populations in the state, research availability and accessibility of Head Start or other day care programs, set minimum cost-effectiveness

guidelines for early childhood comprehensive services, and develop an inventory of child development services in the state biennially to be submitted with recommendations to the governor and general assembly on the need for child development services. In addition, the council will be responsible for awarding grants for child development services for at-risk youths to provide new or additional educational or developmental services, including expanding Head Start services.

- **Kentucky** allocated $1.6 million for the 1988-1989 biennium to continue funding the state's experimental Parent and Child Education program (PACE). This service, located in 12 low-income school districts with 18 classrooms at $50,000 per classroom, is part of an adult education program in which the parent works on a GED while the child participates in preschool activities. Parenting skills are incorporated into the training, and parents work with their children under supervision, applying appropriate development skills.

- **Louisiana's** legislature allocated $1.5 million for FY 1988-1989 to continue funding programs targeted at children at risk of school failure. In 1988, for the first time, eligibility criteria included children living in families with incomes of less than $15,000. The majority are being served for a full school day. Additionally, $1.4 million, which comes from a state program that includes oil and gas profits put in a trust fund for education, also was allocated for preschool programs. Altogether, 1,671 children are being served in 86 classes.

- **Maine** for the fourth year continued to provide state funds to Head Start: $1,995,528 in FY 1988, increased from $1,990,000 in FY 1987, to provide approximately 730 slots. Maine's legislature also appropriated money to reimburse school districts that want to provide preschool.

- **Maryland** increased the funding for its compensatory programs for four-year-olds from $2.25 million in FY 1987 to $3.29 million in FY 1988. The number of children served in preschool programs increased by 473 in the 1987-1988 school year, totaling 2,804 for the year. Three additional school districts added to the existing 12 districts now consider four-year-olds with low reading scores eligible for the programs.

- **Massachusetts** appropriated $10,355,000 for FY 1988 to go to schools for expanding or setting up prekindergarten programs for three- or four-year-olds, expanding kindergarten programs, and sponsoring child care that meets the needs of the community. Schools may contract with Head Start and child care programs to provide

services. Seventy-five percent of the funds are earmarked for low-income areas. In FY 1988, 8,000 kindergarteners and 4,000 preschoolers were served. Additionally, state funds allocated for Head Start rose from $2.8 million in FY 1987 to $4.5 million in 1988. Also, $1.5 million was directed to expansion of services to serve an additional 400 children and add classes, and $3 million was used for salary enhancement for Head Start workers.

- **Michigan** allocated $15 million in FY 1988-1989 to fund programs for at-risk four-year-olds. Of this amount, $12 million was allocated in the School Aid bill for programs to be provided by the public schools, and $3 million was allocated in the Department of Education budget for programs to be provided by other public and private preschool programs, including Head Start and other community agencies. An additional $2.3 million, allocated in FY 1987-1988, was carried over for a total funding level of $17.3 million. The maximum funding level across all programs is $2,000 per child per year to serve 8,650 children. All funded programs are required to provide comprehensive services with a developmental curriculum, appropriately trained staff, parent involvement, and collaboration with other existing services.

- **Minnesota** funds an early childhood family education program serving more than 140,000 parents and children through local school districts. The program provides parent education in early childhood development for families with children from birth to school age. The funding increased from $16.9 million in FY 1987 to $18.3 million in FY 1988. Minnesota also added $400,000 in state funds to Head Start and $1.5 million transfered from the Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant to Head Start. In FY 1989 the state allocation will be $1 million, added to another $1.5 million from the Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant for a total of $2.5 million.

- **New Hampshire's** FY 1989 budget includes $400,000 in state appropriations for transportation and improving workers' salaries in Head Start programs.

- **New Jersey** provided a supplemental appropriation for FY 1988 of $1 million to create a state-funded comprehensive developmental child care program similar to Head Start. This money is used to expand existing programs or to start new ones, which must meet or exceed Head Start performance standards and state licensing requirements. Ninety percent of the 300 children served are preschoolers from families with incomes at or below the poverty level. The other 10 percent are handicapped children. In FY 1989 New Jersey's Depart-

ment of Education and Department of Human Services will plan for a pilot program that will include a minimum of six pilot prekindergarten programs for five years for three- and four-year-olds in urban school districts. The state expects to spend $10 million a year for FY 1990, FY 1991, and FY 1992, with an evaluation of the program to be conducted in FY 1993. Half the programs will be administered through the state Department of Education and half through the Department of Human Services. Programs must be no less than six hours a day and funds can be used for before- and after-school care. However, it will be difficult for nonschool-based programs to participate because no funds are available for transportation or facilities. Public school districts also may enroll four-year-olds in classes meeting code requirements for kindergarten and may receive state aid for those children. In FY 1987, 72 public school districts enrolled 5,800 four-year-olds, almost all in half-day sessions, at an estimated $7 million in state equalization aid. School districts covered additional program costs.

- **New York** spent $30 million in FY 1988 for the Experimental Pre-Kindergarten Program, representing a $6 million increase in funding over the previous year. Funds are awarded to districts on the basis of an 89 percent state and 11 percent local formula. In FY 1987 approximately 9,300 three- and four-year-old children were served in these mostly half-day preschool programs; in FY 1988, an estimated 12,000 children were served in 102 districts. Ninety percent of the children must be disadvantaged and meet at least one of many indicators of low income. The programs are operated by local school districts, and the classroom teachers must be certified in early education with at least a four-year degree. Standards are set by the Bureau of Child Development and Parent Education in the state's Education Department. Program components include comprehensive health and social services, parent involvement, a developmentally oriented program for children, and a commitment to providing continuity for children and families through comprehensive developmental follow-through programs and progressive staff development.

- **Ohio's** 1988 state budget included $249,288 for nine model programs in public schools, three of which were half-day preschool programs. These funds are administered through the Department of Education and are available to local school districts through a competitive grants process. In addition, in FY 1988 Ohio budgeted $150,000 in state funds for competitive grants through the Education Department to be used by Head Start programs in three areas: interagency collaboration, parent involvement, and staff development.

- In 1988, **Oklahoma** appropriated $835,275 to serve four-year-olds in 36 preschool programs. This marks a $15,000 reduction in appropriations from 1987. Grants are competitively awarded to school districts to serve a maximum of 40 children (20 in each of two half-day sessions). In FY 1988, 1,260 children were served.

- **Oregon** spent $1.1 million for the 1987-1988 biennium on a state program to serve at-risk three- and four-year-old children with prekindergarten services. It targets low-income and handicapped children and has eligibility criteria identical to Head Start. For FY 1989, $1,067,189 in state funds has been allocated to serve 350 children. Funds will be awarded through grants to 10 programs in five geographic areas. Any nonsectarian agency that could provide the service is eligible to submit a request for grant money. In addition, $266,100 will be awarded for parent education programs.

- **Pennsylvania's** school code provisions allow school districts to provide kindergarten programs for four-year-olds. The state aid formula for kindergarten is used as the funding mechanism.

- **Rhode Island** passed a joint resolution appropriating $500,000 to launch Project Early Start, a comprehensive prevention through early intervention program for 300 economically disadvantaged at-risk infants and toddlers and their families through the Department of Social Services. In addition, the state increased its Head Start appropriations from $345,000 in FY 1987 to $2,160,184 in 1988 to include another 500 children. The state also appropriated $700,000 in the FY 1988 Department of Education budget for early childhood education care for preschool children and full-day kindergarten for children from economically disadvantaged homes.

- **South Carolina's** Education Reform Bill, passed in 1984, authorizes support to develop voluntary programs to operate at least half a day for four-year-olds who have significant readiness deficiencies. Funding is provided for home visits and education programs for parents of three- and four-year-olds. Services to at-risk four-year-olds have expanded in the past four years. The state preschool law allows school districts to contract with appropriate groups and agencies to provide part or all of the programs. It requires that programs must be developed in consultation with an Interagency Coordinating Council on Early Childhood Education. In the event that a local advisory committee exists in a community to coordinate early childhood education and development, school districts must consult with the advisory committee in planning and

developing services. Under the law, staff training and development are required, as well as evaluations of all new teachers and administrators. The law modifies transportation policies so that school buses can leave children at child care homes or with relatives. The FY 1988 funding level was $11.02 million, up from $10.20 million in FY 1987. In addition, 8,451 children were served in FY 1988, an increase from 7,943 in 1987.

- **Texas** requires school districts having 15 or more four-year-olds who are low-income (as defined by the guidelines of the federal school lunch program), or limited in their English proficiency, to offer pre-kindergarten programs in the public schools. School districts having fewer than 15 such children may provide prekindergarten programs if they choose to do so. Once all of the educationally disadvantaged children in either group have been served, the district may include all other four-year-olds in the program. While the law creating the program requires a local match, it provides the maximum state support to counties with the highest poverty rates. The state and local funding level for FY 1988 was $45,861,290, increased from $37,550,981 in FY 1987. The program served 49,456 children in the 1987-1988 school year. In FY 1989, funding is expected to increase to $49,277,345.

- **Vermont** appropriated $500,000 in FY 1988 for part-day preschool programs to address the needs of 500 abused, neglected, or disadvantaged three- to five-year-olds. Funding for the programs is dependent upon services being provided in a mainstream setting. Funding for 1989 will be $1 million.

- **Washington** in 1986 authorized the establishment of a preschool state education assistance program for children at least four years of age who meet Head Start eligibility rules. School districts or Head Start grantees in cooperation with school districts are eligible to participate as providers. School districts may contract with other governmental or non-governmental, nonsectarian organizations to conduct a portion of the state program. An advisory committee was organized in FY 1987, composed of parents and representatives from the state Board of Education, the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Division of Children and Family Services within the Department of Social and Health Services, early childhood education and development staff preparation programs, Head Start programs, and school districts. To the extent practical, federal Head Start guidelines are considered as guidelines for the program. Rules must specifically require the preschool programs to provide for parent involvement at a level not less than that provided under federal Head Start criteria. In FY 1986, $2.8

million was appropriated to begin the first funding cycle. For the biennium budget extending over FY 1987 and FY 1988, $12 million was allocated, doubling the number of children to be served per year over FY 1986. Of this, $500,000 supplements Head Start programs. Five percent of this funding is held back for direct training and technical assistance; 10 percent is targeted at migrant and Native American children; another 10 percent of the money is available for children who would benefit from the program but who do not meet the income guidelines of being at or below the federal poverty guideline. Additionally, Washington provided $539,733 in state aid to Head Start programs for direct services.

- **Wisconsin's** FY 1988 budget allocated $600,000 from a $3 million allotment resulting from a desegregation law suit settlement to the Milwaukee school board to expand current half-day programs to full-day kindergarten programs for five-year-olds, and to contract with non-profit day care centers to provide early childhood education to four- and five-year-olds. The law permits the Milwaukee school system to contract with licensed, private, nonprofit, nonsectarian day care centers to provide "developmental" day care for at least 10 hours a day for children through age two. Centers may offer half-day kindergarten for children aged four and five, or full-day kindergarten for five-year-olds. At least half the children enrolled must be considered at risk. Wisconsin also has permissive legislation allowing school districts to operate preschool programs.

Note: CDF's information on this section was supplemented by Bank Street College's Center for Children's Policy and the Public School Early Childhood Study, Wellesley College Center for Research on Women.

TABLE 4. FY 1988 STATE FUNDING LEVELS FOR HEAD START

Ten states and the **District of Columbia** currently contribute state preschool revenues to expand the numbers of children served in Head Start programs in the state or to increase salaries for Head Start personnel.

State	Current Level of State Funds (FY 1988)
Alaska	$ 2,500,000
Connecticut	$ 596,200
District of Columbia	$ 1,187,267
Illinois	$ 390,000
Maine	$ 1,900,000
Massachusetts	$ 4,500,000
*Minnesota	$ 1,900,000
**New Hampshire	$ 400,000
Ohio	$ 150,000
Rhode Island	$ 2,160,184
Washington	$ 539,733

* Minnesota's figures include $400,000 in state money plus $1.5 million from the Low-Income Energy Assistance Block Grant.

** FY 1989 funding levels.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF CHILD CARE AND EXPANDING SUPPLY

One of the key elements of quality child care is good standards. Effective licensing standards include: high staff-to-child ratios, small group size, both preservice and in-service caregiver training, parent involvement (including unlimited parental access), health and nutrition standards, an age-appropriate curriculum, and a safe physical environment.

State child care standards vary widely and in many cases are so inadequate that they fail to protect the most basic safety of children in child care programs:

- A national study found that the size of the group has a strong impact on quality. However, 30 of the states do not regulate group size for preschool children.

- Infant-to-staff ratios have been found to affect quality strongly. There is evidence that infant development will be impaired if large numbers of infants are permitted per caregiver. Only 28 states have ratios of five-to-one or less for one-and-a-half-year-olds. Twelve states have ratios higher than seven-to-one for this age group.

- The National Day Care Study found that high staff-to-child ratios have positive effects on children's test scores, child behavior, and staff behavior.

- Only a little more than one-third of the states are at or below a child-to-staff ratio of 10-to-one for four-year-olds.

- Eleven states permit five or more babies to be cared for in family day care homes by one provider without an assistant.

- Allowing parents to drop in unannounced is an essential protection for children and a means of strengthening parents' roles in monitoring their child care situations. Yet 27 states have no regulation guaranteeing unlimited parental access to child care centers. Thirty-five states do not guarantee parents unlimited access to family day care homes.

- Child development research identifies caregiver training as a major factor affecting the quality of child care, yet 17 states do not require continuing training for teachers while they are employed in child care centers. Twenty-seven states require neither experience nor any form of training before teachers come to work in family day care homes.

- Ten states have no specific health training requirements for staff of child care centers. At least six states do not require staff to wash their hands, even after diapering youngsters.

- Only 29 states require a source of fresh water in the infant changing room for centers.

- Ten states do not have an immunization requirement for children enrolled in family day care homes. Three states do not have an immunization requirement for preschool children enrolled in centers.

Research consistently reveals a strong association between the quality of child care that children receive and their social and cognitive development. Moreover, both research and experience have produced a consensus about the critical ingredients of good quality child care. A recent study shows that children enrolled in regulated family day care homes and regulated centers are more advanced in their language development than children in unregulated family day care. The major difference in the quality of care is the lack of specialized training that characterizes unregulated caregivers.

Several states took steps to improve their licensing laws in 1988, but others moved backwards and passed measures that do not ensure child care situations that are good for children.

Steps to Improve Licensing Policies

- **Alaska** is requiring that by 1990 directors of child care centers have nine semester hours of specialized training either in child development or administration.

- **Arizona** established the category of Day Care Group Homes for five to 10 children and mandated certification for them.

- **Arkansas** added a requirement that all family day care providers receive six hours of annual training in child development and child care business issues.

- **Colorado** mandated six hours of training for family day care providers eligible to receive Title XX, required large group homes (with 12 children) to be licensed in order to receive state funds, and allowed providers to have three children younger than two if they do not take after-school children.

- The **District of Columbia** will issue fines for infractions of regulatory policies and will require that family day care providers be oriented through the District's Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs.

- **Delaware** adopted new licensing requirements for day care centers, including new educational and experiential requirements for caregivers as well as a requirement for 15 hours of annual training, improving staff-to-child ratios, and adding a list of illnesses that require children to be excluded.

- **Illinois**, through a 1987 bill, established the new category of Group Day Care Homes with up to 12 children, effective July 1, 1988.

- **Indiana** will require more documentation as well as an annual review for programs to obtain any waivers on licensing policy.

- **Iowa** now requires that all menus follow U.S. Department of Agriculture requirements for snacks and meals. In addition, children in school-age programs must have written permission to attend noncenter activities. Permission must include time of departure and arrival, destination, and persons responsible for the child.

- **Kansas** has issued a one-year moratorium on re-application when an enforcement action has closed a child care facility.

- **Kentucky** now includes preschool programs in the licensing process. These programs must meet the same standards as child care centers, except those operated by religious institutions while religious services are being conducted and public/private kindergarten programs that are part of the education system. In addition, training now is required of staff. Specifically, a director must have experience and training; previously a director only had to be a literate adult of good character.

- **Maryland** has consolidated its licensing. Center providers and family day care providers are being licensed (registered and certified) under the Department of Human Resources. In addition to a requirement that nonpublic nursery schools and kindergartens must be licensed, Maryland's legislature passed a bill prohibiting the advertisement of unlicensed family day care homes.

- **Massachusetts** promulgated and implemented standards for school-age care.

- **Minnesota** revised regulations to allow for licensing of sick child care facilities.

- **Missouri** passed legislation stating that no child will be permitted to attend a child care facility caring for 10 or more children unless the child has been immunized.

- **New Hampshire** completely revised its licensing policies, effective November 1988. Of particular note are the revisions affecting care for mildly ill children, establishing kindergarten standards for private schools, and establishing staff-to-child ratios for infant care.

- **New Jersey** is beginning to register its family day care homes by asking for volunteers to be registered. The state has plans to make registration mandatory in the future.

- **New Mexico** doubled its ongoing training requirements from 12 to 24 hours of training for caregivers working in all licensed centers. Twelve hours must be in child development and the other 12 can include first aid, fire safety, nutrition, and similar subjects. Family group home employees must have 12 hours of training each year; six of these must be in child development. Family day care home employees must have six hours of general training per year. Employees of family homes and group homes must have first-aid training. Directors must have additional qualifications. Family day care home directors must have three years of previous experience, and center directors must have a GED or high school diploma. New Mexico also has added minimal standards concerning the type and amount of equipment to be provided in centers for sick children. new staff-to-child ratios have been set, decreasing the number of children allowed per caregiver by at least two in all age categories.

- **New York** has begun implementing its 1986 statutes concerning child care centers. Centers will be granted licenses only if they are in total (instead of substantial) compliance with standards, but waivers may be requested.

- **North Carolina** added the category of Large Family Day Care Homes to its licensing policies. These homes, licensed to serve six to 12 children, will require higher staff qualification training requirements and stricter health and safety standards.

- In October 1987, **Ohio** passed legislation allowing public schools and chartered private schools already regulated by the Department of Education to have child care programs regulated by the Education Department rather

than by the Department of Human Services. Programs must meet similar rules and requirements as those set by the Department of Human Services.

- **Oklahoma** revised its standards for day care centers in 1988. Besides adding group size requirements, the state now provides for increased parental involvement, including granting parents unlimited access to their children. In addition, Oklahoma now provides training in disease and accident prevention, first-aid, and fire extinguisher operation. Also, sinks must now be adjacent to diaper-changing tables, and all facilities must comply with state seat belt and crib safety feature laws.

- In 1988 **Oregon** clarified regulations relating to an agency's authority to suspend or revoke a certificate or license of a child care facility. The state also mandated unlimited parental access to children in care and 15 hours of annual staff training.

- **Rhode Island** established a licensing category for family group day care homes and mandated that these homes may care for more than 12 children and must have one or more assistants to the principal caregiver. These facilities will be subject to general licensing requirements.

- **South Dakota** will require family day care homes to be registered if they are to receive assistance through the Child Care Food Program or Title IV-B of the Social Security Act.

- **Tennessee** implemented a new system of fines (similar to those covering nursing home regulations) charged to facilities out of compliance with spot checks. In addition, the state did away with temporary licenses.

- **Washington** improved the staff-to-child ratio for infants younger than one year old from one-to-five to one-to-four.

Steps Backward in Licensing Policies

- **Alabama** reduced the square footage of indoor space required per child from 35 feet to 32 feet in centers. In addition, staff-to-child ratios were weakened; the ratio for 30-month-olds to four-year-olds moved from one-to-10 to one-to-12; the ratio for 18-month-olds to 30-month-olds moved from one-to-six to one-to-eight.

- **Arkansas** removed the requirement in the state regulations for liability insurance in child care centers. Current regulations recommend the insurance be carried but do not require it.

- **Florida's** 1988 legislature changed the law to exempt from licensure programs for three- and four-year-olds in public and nonpublic schools in which a majority of the children are school-age.

- **Georgia's** attorney general issued an opinion in 1987 that all child care programs operated by school boards on public school property are exempt from all child care regulations. Legislation passed in 1987 prohibits the Department of Human Resources from prescribing the content of educational curriculum in day care centers. Legislation passed in 1988 allows group day care home providers to exceed the limit of 18 children during two one-hour periods per day and family day care home providers to have two extra children between the ages of three and six for two one-hour periods a day. Day care centers are allowed two one-hour periods during which they may reduce the required space per child to 25 square feet for children three years old and older.

- **Idaho** made progress last year by passing legislation requiring the licensure of child care centers and group care homes, which will include fire and health inspections. However, the final regulations are extremely limited and do not allow for adequate protection of children. Criminal record checks are required only of center and group home employees who have not been county residents for at least three years. Staff-to-child ratios are set at one-to-12 regardless of age, which means that 12 infants could be cared for by one caregiver. Family day care homes are not required to be licensed. Some counties have implemented a child care licensing system on their own initiative, requiring more stringent standards included in the former voluntary state regulations to be met.

- **Indiana** will allow registered day care ministries to be inspected by the state fire marshal under codes for church use instead of those for child care.

- **Texas** reduced standards by exempting family day care homes serving three or fewer children from registration requirements and by no longer requiring probation notices to be posed in day care facilities.

Other Methods To Improve Quality and Expand Supply

Improving quality also involves funding initiatives that address the need to expand training opportunities for child care providers. A number of states are increasing their commitments to training. In addition to expanding the number of trained providers, some states are instituting other supply-building initiatives. State-sponsored loan and grant programs, employer

tax credits, and family day care recruitment campaigns as well as business assistance initiatives are efforts that states should make to help increase families' child care options.

- **Alaska** has three methods of increasing the quality and the supply of child care. In FY 1988, the state:
  - Increased its Child Care Grant Program from $491,000 in FY 1987 to $1.8 million. This program is designed to improve salaries and benefits, encourage providers to become licensed, to improve the quality of care, and to provide additional support staff. Under the Grant Program, $22.50 per month is afforded per child in full-time care to all licensed child care providers willing to accept children who receive state child care assistance.
  - Doubled the $100,000 already in the budget for a total of $200,000 in FY 1988 specifically to train child care providers and administrators in licensed facilities. The money will be awarded through competitive bids for on-site training, Child Development Associate credential candidates, and funding of conferences.
  - Started a program to increase the supply of child care available to special needs children. The Children with Special Needs Interagency Coordinating Council created a two-phase program to identify trainers and recruit licensed facilities to receive training.
- **Arkansas** used $298,000 in FY 1988 to fund several initiatives to recruit and train new family day care providers as well as to train existing providers:
  - The state used $250,000 from a vocational training school, the Department of Social Services, and the Office of Employment to start a pilot project to train AFDC mothers to become child care providers. Mothers will be trained to work in centers and will be given additional business training needed to open family day care homes.
  - To offer six regional programs, $6,000 was used to train providers in the High-Scope preschool program.
  - Arkansas State University received $25,000 to cover tuition costs for 100 child care providers attending an early childhood conference.

- State licensing fees now are placed in a special fund where they are matched dollar-for-dollar to finance a resource library. The program began with a $17,000 state grant in 1988 and offers videos, films, and reading materials to child care providers.

- **California** has two methods of increasing the quality and expanding the supply of child care in the state. In FY 1988, it:

  - Invested $250,000 in state funds for the California Child Care Initiative Project. Together with a four-to-one match raised from private sources, this effort enables California's 58 resource and referral agencies to recruit and train family day care providers at a consortium of 16 community colleges.

  - Allowed for a 30 percent tax credit for start-up costs for employers providing child care for their employees. The facility is not required to be on-site. There is also an ongoing employer tax credit of 50 percent of operating costs, not to exceed $600 per child per year.

- **Connecticut** has four sources of business assistance for employers that wish to help provide child care support to their employees:

  - A 40 percent tax credit with a maximum of $20,000 credit allowed for employers that establish child care programs at or near the work place. In FY 1988 this credit was expanded to be available to nonprofit agencies as well. Eighty-one employers have taken advantage of these tax credits.

  - A 50 percent tax credit for employers that subsidize child care costs of their employees.

  - A $250,000 low-interest loan program financed through the sale of state bonds available to any business to establish child care facilities. Children of employees must make up at least 51 percent of the enrollment. The interest is 1 percent more than the previous issue of state tax-exempt bonds.

  - A new $100,000 loan program through the Department of Human Services Established in FY 1988 to provide five loans of $20,000 each to be made to businesses for expansion or establishment of on-site child care programs.

In addition, Connecticut has several programs to build supply and improve the quality of child care in general:

- A pilot program funded at $50,000 for a portion of FY 1988 to increase the supply of care for sick children.
- A Neighborhood Facilities Bond Program to enable participants to purchase or renovate child care facilities. In FY 1988 the state spent $1.8 million on this program; in FY 1989 it plans to allocate $6.1 million.
- A program funded at $234,520 in state funds and $180,000 in federal money to give grants to community-based organizations for providing regional workshops, newsletters, a video library, a toll-free hotline, and special needs training for child care providers.
- A recruitment and training program coordinated by the Department of Human Services to offer technical assistance and training to new family day care providers. In FY 1988, 300 new family day care providers were recruited and trained, bringing the state's total up to 4,200 regulated family day care providers.
- A $550,000 grant program for state agencies and municipalities to expand local child care support.
- A $500,000 grant program to begin in FY 1989 for the purposes of renovating existing child care facilities and upgrading the quality of child care services provided.

- **Delaware** has a new initiative to train child care providers, funded at $25,000 in FY 1988. The money is used to develop on-site training to help day care centers meet the 15-hour training requirement in the state's newly adopted licensing regulations. In FY 1989 the state's budget will include $725,000 to renovate existing space, train child care providers, and cover additional costs for schools providing space for full-day child care for children five and younger. It is anticipated that up to 19 facilities and 1,100 slots could be made available.

- The **District of Columbia** has three new efforts to boost the availability and quality of child care:
  - An orientation that recruited 27 new family day care providers and trained 120 new center and group day care providers in 1988.

- An effort to expand the supply of infant day care through government facilities in the District. The newly enacted rules mandate that each time a District government agency moves into a new building and provides child care, it also must provide space for infants. The new rule adds to the existing law requiring any District government office with 100 or more employees to provide on-site day care. Although first priority will go to employees, the community may have access to remaining spaces.

- The Economic Development Zone Incentives Amendment Act of 1988, which provides tax and other incentives to businesses in three development zones. This law issues more than $158 million over a five-year period for economic development services, specifically including day care development. The Act mandates a carry-over credit against the District corporation franchise and unincorporated business franchise taxes equal to the difference between the fair market rental value of property leased by a licensed, nonprofit child development center and the actual rent charged to the center.

- In 1988 **Florida** concentrated its development efforts in two areas. The state:

  - Spent $618,663 in FY 1988 for training child care providers, but eliminated the program in the FY 1989 budget, although the licensing statute mandates ongoing training. To date, 44,000 providers have been trained through this program.

  - Funded and authorized a Child Care Partnership Act at $250,000 for FY 1989. This fund provides grants of up to $100,000 for 50 percent of what a business spends on child care for its employees. The money is available on a first-come, first-served basis.

- **Hawaii** has several initiatives and efforts to expand the supply and quality of child care. The state:

  - Appropriated $77,000 for the training of child care providers in FY 1988.

  - Allocated $47,000 in a new effort to recruit and train new family day care providers. The money will be used to fund conferences, workshops, home visits, referrals, and an independent study concerning increasing recruitment of family providers.

- Appropriated $125,000 in the FY 1989 budget to finance a statewide child care needs assessment survey. An additional $36,000 was earmarked to fund a new child care advocacy coordinator position in the governor's Office of Children and Youth, which will conduct the needs assessment survey.

- Appropriated $95,000 in the FY 1989 budget to fund a child care business information project in the Department of Business and Economic Development. The department will contract with private, non-profit resource and referral agencies to provide education and technical assistance to help employers determine ways in which they can help employees with child care.

- **Illinois** uses three avenues to build supply and quality of its child care. In FY 1988, the state:

  - Spent $182,500 of state funds on its ongoing contract with four training entities. The training, free to family-based and center-based providers, reaches 5,000 individuals.

  - Provided $500,000 for a project with Chicago Community Trust for renovation and expansion loans to 10 Chicago child care centers. These loans will be paid back by the state through increased reimbursement for the 300 newly contracted slots made available by the expansion.

  - Established a program for child care of high-risk infants in 1987. Funded at $712,600 per year and serving 247 children in 1988, this program is part of the state's initiative to decrease infant mortality.

- **Iowa** appropriated $455,000 in FY 1988, a $25,000 increase from 1987, for a child care facilities program. Financial assistance grants can be used by regulated child care facilities to purchase training, education, and equipment that allows the facility to meet standards or to improve quality of care.

- **Kansas** is attempting to increase quality and availability of child care in three ways:

  - By establishing a child care center for children of state employees and AFDC clients on the grounds of Topeka State Hospital.

- By providing $20,000 in FY 1988 to finance a part-time professional and clerical position in the Kansas Child Care Training Opportunities Program to conduct an in-service training program for child care providers.

- By allocating funds in the FY 1989 budget to train 100 AFDC clients as family day care home providers and by providing $500 per participant to cover start-up costs and $325 each to cover the cost of obtaining Child Development Associate credentials.

- **Maine** supported four new initiatives in 1988 to expand and improve child care:

  - State funds of $230,000 combined with $500,000 in federal and foundation funds were provided in the form of loans, grants, and technical assistance on business management issues. The money is available to new child care providers through Coastal Enterprises, Inc., an economic development agency.

  - Employer incentive grants were made available, totaling $243,000. This initiative provided for start-up grants to two single-employer on-site programs, two multiemployer on-site programs, and two state-matched employer-subsidized voucher programs.

  - In FY 1988 an additional $75,000 was added to the existing $20,000 appropriated in FY 1987 to train all providers. Part of these funds will be used to administer a Loan Forgiveness Fund for child care workers earning two- or four-year degrees.

  - In FY 1987 Maine enacted a tax credit of $5,000, or 20 percent of the cost of a child care initiatives implemented by employers, to become effective for tax year 1988.

- **Maryland** has five programs, four of them new, to facilitate the growth of day care. In 1988 the state:

  - Began a pilot project funded at $200,000 for FY 1988 to open a day care center for state employees. New state regulations mandate that state agencies employing more than 700 people in one building must have centers to provide child care for their employees.

  - Established a property tax credit for child day care, which enables counties to grant a local property tax credit to any employer on property to which improvements have been made to provide child care for employees.

- Budgeted $130,000 to generate a new day care coordinator position in the Office for Children and Youth.

- Created the Child Care Facilities Direct Loan Fund allocating $2.2 million for FY 1988 and $3 million in FY 1989 to help finance the development or expansion of child care facilities. The loans are made for a minimum of $15,000 with a 20-year limit and with interest rates lower than the prime. The fund will finance up to 20 percent of a loan for day care entrepreneurs who have already been denied loans from at least two other financial institutions. To date, 14 facilities have opened or expanded to serve 954 children.

- Made six loans in FY 1988 using money from its Day Care Facilities Loan Guarantee Fund. In FY 1988 allocations for this program increased by $1.75 million, to a total of $4 million. The state can guarantee up to 80 percent of any loans obtained by child care providers from private lending institutions for construction, renovation, expansion, or purchase of equipment and supplies.

- **Massachusetts** is involved in expanding the supply of quality child care in a number of ways:

  - The governor established a Day Care Policy Unit in the Executive Office of Human Services to coordinate efforts among state agencies.

  - The Massachusetts Industrial Finance Agency, which issues the state's industrial revenue bonds, has a $750,000 loan fund for starting up, renovating, and constructing child care programs. The maximum loan size is $250,000.

  - A corporate child care program within the Executive Office of Economic Affairs provides technical assistance to employers interested in addressing the child care needs of their employees. In FY 1988, $2 million was allocated for construction of 13 additional on-site child care facilities, bringing the total number of state-owned centers to 46, serving 1,850 children of state employees.

  - The Executive Office of Community Development allocated approximately $1 million for start-up and construction for day care facilities for public housing.

- The state expanded a training program for child care providers from $400,000 in FY 1987 to $620,000 in FY 1988. It is administered through the state Office for Children and is available to all day care providers.

- **Minnesota** added $112,500 to the $125,000 originally appropriated for FY 1989 in the total biennium budget of $362,500 for Human Services Development grants. Among other things, these grants are available for facility improvement, including buying equipment, training staff, and recruiting family day care providers. Priority areas for funding are increasing access for infants, sick children, school-age children, low-income children, and special needs children.

- **Montana** spent $15,000 in FY 1988 on a grant to the Early Childhood Program at Montana State University to award mini-grants to communities for child care orientation and training.

- **Nevada** spent $4,600 in FY 1988 (through a competitive grant to the extension services of the University of Nevada) for training of child care providers. A training module for curriculum was developed, including instructing volunteers on how to deliver training in communities and how to provide ongoing resources in rural areas. Some training was delivered by a program through Nevada State Licensing Personnel in the Department of Social Services for 100 providers.

- **New Hampshire** earmarked $60,000 of the child services money appropriated for FY 1989 for a pilot recruitment and training program for family day care providers. The state also allocated $40,000 to train center providers.

- **New Jersey** had two initiatives in 1988 to increase and improve child care in the state:

  - A $377,000 program that recruited 460 new family day care providers.

  - A statewide preschool training program funded at $250,000 for center and family day care providers. This effort, which trained 2,000 individuals in 1988, consisted of 18 workshops (five to 10 hours long) in curriculum planning, child development, parental involvement, and other child care issues. In FY 1988, $100,000 of these funds were targeted specifically toward child abuse prevention training.

- **New York** started three new programs in FY 1988 and continued funding for four ongoing programs that relate to improving the accessibility and availability of child care. The state provided:

  - $500,000 for a new day care demonstration program to encourage employer-supported child care. Competitive grants are available to businesses willing to establish innovative financing mechanisms to test the impact of day care on the recruitment and retention of employees.

  - $200,000 for new employment programs designed to train AFDC recipients as family day care providers. Funds are subject to the availability of at least 50 percent matching federal funds.

  - $1 million for the development and implementation of education and in-service training programs for day care and Head Start staff and family day care providers. This may include grants or tuition awards for courses in early childhood education. At least $500,000 must be made available in competitive grants to local districts for nonprofit organizations.

  - $580,600 for day care center staff in-service training in child abuse prevention (pursuant to requirements of the Child Abuse Prevention Act). The total appropriation is $880,600, $300,000 of which is used to train Child Protective Service workers.

  - $5 million for day care start-up grants. This figure represents a $2 million increase since FY 1987. Grant ceilings remain at $30,000 for programs serving preschool children and $40,000 for infants. Funds are targeted to programs serving households having incomes of less than 200 percent of poverty. Ten percent of the appropriation is set aside for start-up grants to AFDC recipients who want to become family day care providers.

- **North Dakota** allocated $32,000 from April 1988 to June 1989 for training child care providers. The state contracted with North Dakota University to offer training for all licensed child care providers and others interested.

- **Ohio** funds two efforts to expand the supply of child care:

- In FY 1987 the Department of Administrative Services created a child care coordinator position to assist local employers with child care services and to foster the development of child care services for state agencies. Since then, Ohio has opened one state employee child care center that serves 37 children ages two-and-a-half to five. In mid-October 1988, this program, called Children First, opened a second center in the State Office Tower. This new center will serve 155 children from six weeks to six years of age and will include a full-day kindergarten.

- The Department of Development provides informational packages (start-up kits) on regulations and licensing to help day care administrators and providers set up their businesses.

- **Oklahoma** funds a program to recruit and train new family day care providers by using $100,000 to contract with private trainers. In addition, other providers are afforded 10-hour courses in child care-related issues, consultation, workshops, and access to a toy-lending library.

- **Oregon** offers help to employers seeking to provide child care services for their employees:

  - A Cooperative Network of Child Care Grants, which are small grants of up to $30 000 to pay for staff costs to develop child care programs provided by employers.

  - A 50 percent employer tax credit for reimbursing parents' dependent care costs, for developing on-site facilities, and for information and referral.

- **Pennsylvania** eliminated a program to recruit day care providers due to lack of funding. However, the state provided $335,462 toward training and start-up funds for family day care home caregivers in FY 1988.

- **Rhode Island** established a number of new programs and continued funding existing ones that improved affordability and availability of child care in the state. In FY 1988, the state:

  - Appropriated $35,000 to continue funding its recruitment, training, and technical assistance program for bilingual providers. Grants are targeted toward family day care home providers willing to care for handicapped or non-English proficient children.

- Appropriated $100,000 for start-up grants to stimulate day care facility development in industrial complexes.

- Appropriated $250,000 to develop child care for medically handicapped or sick children, or children of parents with nontraditional working hours.

- Expanded the 30 percent employer tax credit (of the total amount spent by an employer on child care employees) to include small corporations and partnerships.

- Established a grant program of $250,000 to provide child care for nonprofessional employees.

- **Texas** authorizes the use of state facilities for child care programs. The state also authorizes the Texas Employment Commission to provide child care technical assistance to public and private employers.

- In FY 1988 **Utah** appropriated $5,000 to pay the fees for child care providers to attend four major training conferences. An additional $10,000 was distributed to individual districts to provide training.

- **Vermont** has several new efforts geared to increase the quality and supply of child care:

  - A program to recruit and train new family day care providers funded at $250,000 for FY 1988.

  - A program funded at $20,000 through the Department of Employment and Training to promote employer-assisted child care by providing technical assistance and consultation to businesses.

  - A grants program effective in FY 1989, supplying $50,000 in small grants to licensed and registered day care programs to improve the quality of child care.

  - A revolving loan fund consisting of $150,000, available to licensed and registered child care programs to develop, renovate, or improve their programs.

  - A child care training program continued at double the FY 1987 budget for a total of $187,000 in FY 1988 for start-up costs, recruitment, training, and support group workshops for child care providers. In FY 1989 funding for this program will increase by $60,000 in one-time-only funds to

enable programs to focus on the training needs of licensed and registered child care providers working with children receiving protective services child care.

- A Partnerships in Child Care Committee created by the governor to make recommendations regarding increasing available, affordable, quality child care in the state, focusing on identifying model programs and possible funding mechanisms. Two additional staff members were approved for this program.

- **Virginia** offers ongoing training for day care providers. This training, funded at $35,000 collected from licensing application fees, includes sessions on first-aid, discipline, and health screening.

- **Washington** earmarked $50,000 in the FY 1988 portion of the $125,000 child care provider training money allocated for the 1987-1989 biennium specifically to train child care workers to use alternative disciplinary techniques. The state also spent $93,000 through its welfare reform program to recruit new day care providers.

- **Wisconsin** funds two efforts to increase the supply and quality of child care:

  - A new initiative providing $414,130 for start-up costs and technical assistance for day care centers and homes. This figure includes $27,500 for employer start-up costs.

  - An information and resource program for parents and child care providers, funded at $50,000 per year.

CHILD CARE WORKERS' SALARIES

A major factor affecting the quality of child care is the exceedingly low salaries paid to child care workers.

More than 70 percent of all child care providers have annual earnings that are below the poverty level. Low salaries are exacerbated by a lack of benefits. Fewer than half of child care workers receive health benefits.

These poor working conditions lead to very high staff turnover rates. While the last nationwide study conducted by the Department of Labor projected a turnover rate of 42 percent in child care educational and service positions between 1980 and 1990, local communities are reporting increasingly higher rates.

Children who need the security of a continued relationship with a child care provider face a series of new caregivers even if they remain in one program or one classroom.

Most states have not put the salary issue on their child care agendas. Several states, however, have passed salary initiatives or significantly raised reimbursement rates to providers receiving federal and state child care funds.

- In FY 1988 **Alaska** appropriated $1.8 million for a program to improve the general quality of child care through a variety of methods, one of the most important of which is improving workers' salaries.

- **Connecticut** approved a 5 percent cost-of-living adjustment in child care workers' salaries.

- **Delaware** included $75,000 in the FY 1989 budget to increase the rate of state reimbursement to child care providers.

- Effective in FY 1989, the **District of Columbia** increased reimbursement rates to child care center providers by $5 per child per day and in family day care homes by $3 per child per day in an effort to increase child care workers' salaries.

- **Maine** enacted a 10 percent salary increase for direct-care workers in agencies funded by the Title XX Social Services Block Grant at a cost of $500,000 in FY 1988. This increase was in addition to the 5 percent salary increase enacted in 1987.

- **Maryland** appropriated $956,000 to increase provider reimbursement rates by 5 percent.

- **Massachusetts** provided a cost-of-living adjustment of 3.91 percent in 1988 to increase child care workers' salaries. A similar increase is planned for FY 1989. From 1985 to 1988, day care salaries at contracted programs were raised by 49 percent to an average of $18,666 for all day care salaries in FY 1988. This will increase to 56 percent or $19,500 in FY 1989.

- **Minnesota** enacted legislation in 1988 mandating that the reimbursement rate set by any county shall not be less than 110 percent nor more than 125 percent of the median rate for like care arrangements in that county. In order to be reimbursed for more than 110 percent of the median rate, a provider with employees must pay wages for teachers, assistants, and aides that are more than 110 percent of the county average rate for child care workers.

- In **New Jersey's** FY 1988 budget, $2 million was allocated solely to increase salaries of day care directors, head teachers, and direct service staff.

- **New York's** FY 1988 legislature appropriated $12 million in a special grants program to increase salaries and benefits for nonprofit day care and Head Start workers. The money will be distributed in proportion to the number of full-time nonprofit day care center slots in each district, 40 percent of these funds to be distributed in proportion to a center's share of the number of children from low-income families. All funds must be used to improve recruitment and retention of child care staff.

CHILD CARE RESOURCE AND REFERRAL

Finding high quality, affordable day care can be a long and difficult process for parents. Resource and referral programs can facilitate this process by linking parents and child care providers and offering other valuable services to a community's child care system.

While a growing number of employers are paying for resource and referral services for their employees, a stable resource and referral system that is available to all parents in a community requires a public funding base. States should provide not only start-up funds but also ongoing operating support to programs. This involves a relatively small investment but is crucial to building a well-functioning community child care system.

- **Alaska's** three resource and referral programs received a special appropriation of $30,000 for operational costs in FY 1988. The intent is to augment the child care block grant in order to expand education and training opportunities available to child care providers.

- **California** has the largest state-funded resource and referral network in the country, with at least one center serving each of the state's 58 counties. In FY 1988 the program was funded at approximately $7,012,000.

- **Connecticut** currently funds a statewide resource and referral program through the United Way at $425,000. In addition, Connecticut provided $375,000 in FY 1988 for three demonstration child care resource centers.

- **Delaware** contributed $15,000 in FY 1988 to two resource and referral offices.

- The **District of Columbia** spent $90,000 in FY 1988 to contract with a private nonprofit agency for resource and referral services.

- **Hawaii** provided $60,000 in FY 1988 in a new effort to fund a resource and referral program. This money will cover initiatives by the agency to provide a free hotline to parents and caregivers for tips on child care, growth and development, and discipline techniques.

- **Iowa** provided $150,000 in grants to resource and referral agencies to build or improve their programs.

- **Maine's** state legislature appropriated $500,000 for the 1987-1988 biennium for a system of up to six resource and referral development centers that determine local child care needs; recruit and maintain providers; make referrals; work with employers; and encourage cooperation among schools, employers, municipalities, and community organizations in child care resource development. The legislature targeted $45,000 to train resource development center staff. In FY 1988 an additional $41,000 was appropriated to open a seventh site for a resource and referral program. In a special session of the legislature in early FY 1989, three additional sites were funded with $125,000 in additional state monies, bringing the total to 10 programs.

- **Maryland** decreased its funding for resource and referral programs from $78,342 in 1987 to $71,700 in FY 1988, because more money was channeled into training providers. The $71,700 provides funding for the Maryland Commission for Children, which operates five statewide resource and referral programs as one of its functions.

- **Massachusetts** funds 12 nonprofit agencies to provide regional resource and referral services, resource development, technical assistance, and day care training at 21 sites statewide. For FY 1988, $1.8 million was allocated for the program.

- **Michigan** allocates $753,000 to fund a statewide network of 13 local and regional resource and referral agencies. An additional $150,000 was allocated in FY 1987-1988 to establish a state-level office that provides support and coordination to the local agencies and develops child care policy at a state level. Funding for the state office was increased to $184,000 in FY 1988-1989.

- **Minnesota** funded its resource and referral network at $162,500 for FY 1989 (adding $37,500 to the $125,000 appropriated for FY 1989 in the biennium budget).

- **New Jersey** funds three regional resource and referral agencies and a clearinghouse with $494,400 of state money.

- **New Mexico** expanded its existing resource and referral network from two to four programs funded with $68,600 state money and $30,000 federal money in FY 1988.

- **New York** provided start-up costs for 20 resource and referral agencies by allocating $2.5 million in 1987 and 1988 funds.

- **Oregon** began a resource and referral matching grant program in 1987, funded at $100,000. Four local agencies received funds and eight counties were served. These agencies now have established a network to exchange information.

- **Pennsylvania** decreased funding for its resource and referral program from $182,000 in FY 1987 to $176,134 in FY 1988. This money provides a resource and referral network for five counties.

- **Rhode Island** provided $65,000 in FY 1988 to fund a resource and referral program in Providence called Options for Working Parents.

- **Utah** contributed $10,000 to a community-based information and referral service to allow them to expand to two additional cities.

- **Vermont** spends $45,000 annually to contract with 10 resource and referral agencies to provide services for state employees. An additional $10,000 was allocated in FY 1988 for general support of resource and referral

- **Virginia's** new sliding-fee system will generate money to pay for three pilot state-funded voucher and resource and referral programs for centers and family day care homes in FY 1989.

SECTION 4. 1988 STATE CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENTS

The following is a summary of state legislative developments that either improved or reduced the affordability, availability, and quality of child care services.

ALABAMA

- Reduced protection for children in day care by allowing fewer caregivers to care for more children and by decreasing the amount of space required per child.

ALASKA

- Increased its Child Care Grant Program from $491,000 in FY 1987 to $1.8 million in FY 1988. The program is designed to encourage providers to become licensed, to improve quality of care, to maintain reasonable rates, and to provide additional support staff.
- Increased its expenditures on child care by $2.3 million since FY 1987.
- Cancelled its Child Care Facilities Loan and Business Assistance Program. The program, previously run by the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, provided three loans in FY 1987, totaling $390,000.
- Appropriated $30,000 to resource and referral programs in order to expand education and training opportunities available to child care providers.
- Tightened licensing regulations to require that child care center directors have nine semester hours of child development or administration.
- Increased state Head Start funding from $2 million in FY 1987 to $2.5 million in FY 1988, providing services to an additional 127 children.
- Doubled the FY 1987 allocation to equal $200,000 in FY 1988, to be awarded on a competitive bid basis for on-site training, scholarships for Child Development Associate credential candidates, and funding conferences to train child care providers and administrators in licensed facilities.

ARIZONA

- Established the category of Group Day Care Homes serving five to 10 children with required certification.

ARKANSAS

- Allocated $200,000 to provide child care for low-income working parents.
- Allocated $250,000 to recruit and train new day care providers.

CALIFORNIA

- Added a 4.1 percent increase per child for Department of Education child care and development programs. These funds will be for program operation, including salaries.
- Cancelled the Capital Outlays program, which previously provided a total of $36.5 million to fund after-school child care programs.
- Passed legislation allowing a 30 percent tax credit for start-up costs for employers with an ongoing 50 percent tax credit for operational costs.

COLORADO

- Appropriated $850,000 in state money in FY 1989 to begin a preschool program to serve 2,000 at-risk four-year-olds.
- Eliminated the state's dependent care tax credit.
- Added two-parent households to the eligibility category to be served with Title XX child care funds.
- Changed licensing policies to include mandating six hours of training for family day care home providers, requiring large group homes to be licensed in order to receive funds, and allowing providers to care for three children younger than two if they do not care for after-school children.

CONNECTICUT

- Increased its expenditures on child care by $8,071,432 over FY 1987.
- Funded a 5 percent cost-of-living adjustment for child care workers' salaries.
- Increased supplements for Head Start workers' salaries by $196,200, to total $596,200.
- Provided $375,000 to fund three demonstration child care resource centers.
- Began a $50,000 pilot program for day care for sick children.

- Increased the $1.8 million allocated to its Neighborhood Facilities Bond Program in FY 1988 to $6.1 million in FY 1989.

- Allocated $500,000 for FY 1989 to come from state capital bond funds for the purposes of renovating existing child care facilities and upgrading the general quality of child care.

- Established a $100,000 loan program available to businesses interested in providing on-site child care.

DELAWARE

- Included $725,000 in the FY 1989 budget to renovate existing facilities, train child care providers, and cover related costs for schools providing full-day care for children five and younger. It is anticipated that up to 19 facilities and 1,100 slots could be made available from this allocation.

- Included $75,000 in the FY 1989 budget to increase the rate of state reimbursement to child care providers.

- Included $200,000 in the FY 1989 budget for start-up grants to local school districts interested in establishing latchkey programs.

- Spent $25,000 in FY 1988 to provide on-site training for center child care providers.

- Changed the state child care tax deduction to a tax credit and increased the percentage allowed from 25 percent to 50 percent of the federal credit, at an expense to the state of $2.5 million.

- Improved licensing requirements for day care centers, including new educational and experiential requirements for caregivers as well as a requirement for 15 hours of annual training, improving staff-to-child ratios, and adding a list of illnesses that require children to be excluded.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Increased reimbursement rates for FY 1989 to providers by $5 per child per hour in child care centers and by $3 an hour for family day care providers in an effort to increase child care workers' salaries.

- Provided $16,000 toward start-up costs of school-age child care programs.

- Passed the Economic Development Zone Incentives Amendment Act in an effort to increase child care supply in developing urban areas.

FLORIDA

- Increased the allocation for child care for teen parents from $750,000 in FY 1987 to $1,777,908 in FY 1988.
- Increased funding for the preschool program serving economically disadvantaged children from $1.6 million in FY 1988 to $22.9 million in FY 1989. The funding of the component serving migrant children increased from $2,299,810 in FY 1987 to $2,928,833 in FY 1988.
- Increased the funding of school-age child care programs from $300,000 in FY 1987 to $500,000 in FY 1988.
- Increased its expenditures on child care by $6,197,948 over FY 1987.
- Eliminated funding for mandatory training for child care providers.
- Funded the Child Care Partnership Act at $250,000 for FY 1989, helping businesses defray costs of providing child care for their employees.

GEORGIA

- Reduced child care standards by exempting programs operating on public school property from child care regulations and by decreasing the required square footage per child for two one-hour periods during the day.

HAWAII

- Allocated $47,000 to recruit and train new family day care providers.
- Provided $60,000 to fund a resource and referral program.
- Earmarked $95,000 in the FY 1989 budget for a child care business information project to help employers determine the ways in which they can provide child care to their employees.
- Appropriated $125,000 of the FY 1989 budget to conduct statewide child care needs assessments. An additional $36,000 was earmarked to fund a child care advocacy coordinator's position to conduct the survey in the governor's Office of Children and Youth.

IDAHO

- Implemented a licensing law passed last year that, although requiring licensure of child care centers and group homes, sets staff-to-child ratios of one-to-12 regardless of age.

ILLINOIS

- Increased funds for preschool for FY 1989 from $12.7 million to $24.7 million.

INDIANA

- Increased funding for the school-age child care program from $131,000 in FY 1987 to $433,600 in FY 1988.

IOWA

- Allocated $1,175,000 in the FY 1989 budget to fund a Child Development Coordinating Council responsible for awarding grants, defining target groups, and assessing child care needs and solutions in the state.
- Allocated $150,000 to fund resource and referral agencies.
- Appropriated $455,000 in FY 1988, a $25,000 increase over FY 1987, for a child care facilities grant program that helps facilities improve the quality of care.
- Established an entitlement program to fund one year of transitional child care assistance for mothers moving off of AFDC.

KANSAS

- Mandated a one-year moratorium on reapplication for business after an enforcement action has closed a child care facility.
- Changed its graduated scale state dependent care tax credit to include 100 percent of the federal credit for all individuals with dependent care expenses.

KENTUCKY

- Expanded the state government's FAIR program, a state-managed insurance resource, to allow commercial liability insurance to be obtained if no other source is available for child care programs. The law also states that companies may not cancel homeowners' insurance simply because a family day care program is offered on the premises.
- Included preschool programs in the child care licensing requirements and added mandates for staff training.
- Increased state Title XX appropriations by $1 million for the FY 1989-1990 biennium.

LOUISIANA

- Implemented a freeze on providing day care, meaning the state could not increase the number of children cared for nor could it stop providing care for those already receiving it. Since 1987 the only new children served have been those in protective custody.

MAINE

- Appropriated $95,000, an increase of $75,000 over FY 1987, for the training of child care providers.
- Made $243,000 available as employer-incentive grants.
- Added $166,000 to the FY 1988-1989 biennial appropriation to open four additional resource and referral programs.
- Enacted a 10 percent salary increase for direct child care workers in programs funded by the Title XX Social Services Block Grant.
- Increased state funds for Head Start from $1,900,500 in FY 1987 to $1,995,525 in FY 1988.
- Expanded its state dependent care tax credit to allow individuals an amount equal to 25 percent (raised from 15 percent in 1986) of the federal tax credit allowable for child care expenses.
- Increased the budget for school-age child care to total $125,000 in FY 1988, marking a $75,000 increase since 1986.
- Enacted legislation entitling employees to eight consecutive weeks of unpaid leave in any two years following the birth of an employee's child, adoption of a child by the employee, and serious illness of a child younger than 18.
- Appropriated $230,000 to an economic development organization for loans and grants to new and existing child care providers as well as technical assistance on business management issues. This amount has been matched by foundation monies and supplemented by federal funding to total $730,000.
- Increased subsidies for child care slots by $651,000 and appropriated $1,041,505 for a pilot voucher program.

MARYLAND

- Appropriated $956,0[illegible] to increase provider reimbursement rates by 5 percent.
- Increased the funding for its compensatory preschool programs for four-year-olds from $2.25 million in FY 1987 to $3.29 million in FY 1988, adding three school districts and serving an additional 473 children.
- Mandated licensing for nonpublic nursery schools and kindergartens, and prohibited advertisement of unlicensed family day care facilities.
- Increased its expenditures on child care by $7.37 million over FY 1987, including $3.6 million to purchase 1,250 additional slots in the purchase of care program for the poor.
- Began a pilot project funded at $200,000 to open a day care center for state employees.
- Established a property tax credit for child day care provided by employers.
- Budgeted $130,000 to fund a new day care coordinator position.
- Created the Child Care Facilities Direct Loan Fund, allocating $2.2 million for FY 1988 and $3 million in FY 1989.
- Increased funding for the Day Care Facilities Loan Guarantee Fund by $1.75 million for a total of $4 million dollars in FY 1988 to back child care providers who wish to construct, renovate, or expand their facilities.
- Consolidated its licensing functions under one department, and made improvements requiring that nonpublic nursery schools and kindergartens be licensed and prohibiting the advertising of unlicensed family day care homes.

MASSACHUSETTS

- Provided a cost-of-living increase of 3.91 percent to increase child care workers' salaries. From 1985 to 1988, day care salaries at programs receiving state contracts were raised by 49 percent to an average of $18,666 annually for all day care salaries. In FY 1989 it is projected that salaries will increase by 56 percent to $19,500.

- Increased its expenditures on child care by $10,945,483 since FY 1987.

- Allocated $440,000 to fund the Affordability Scholarship Assistance Program, a pilot project serving 280 children whose families earn between 70 and 100 percent of the state median income.

- Increased the amount individuals are allowed to subtract from their adjusted gross income when declaring income taxes from $700 per child in care before 1987 to $1,000 per child in care in FY 1987.

- Expanded a training program for child care providers from $400,000 in FY 1987 to $620,000 in FY 1988.

- Allocated $4.5 million in FY 1988 for Head Start, an increase from $2.8 million in FY 1987.

MICHIGAN

- Increased funding for the statewide resource and referral network by $320,000 over FY 1987.

- Appropriated $15 million in FY 1988 to be added to $2.3 million allocated in FY 1987-1988 for a total of $17.3 million to fund programs for at-risk four-year-olds.

- Funded a state-level child care coordinating office to develop a child care resource and referral network at $150,000 in FY 1987-1988 and $184,000 in FY 1988-1989.

- Increased its expenditures for child care by $3.6 million over FY 1987.

MINNESOTA

- Appropriated $162,500, marking a $37,500 increase over FY 1988, for the resource and referral network's FY 1989 budget.

- Increased the Early Childhood Family Education program's budget from $16.9 million in FY 1987 to $18.3 million for FY 1988. In addition, $1 million was added to Head Start.

- Added $112,500 to the $125,000 originally appropriated for a total of $237,500 for FY 1989 for child care grants to increase the quality and availability of child care.

- Added $450,000 to the child care sliding-fee scale appropriations for FY 1988.

MISSISSIPPI

- No major developments.

MISSOURI

- Passed legislation stating that no child will be permitted to attend a child care facility caring for 10 or more children unless the child has been immunized.
- Increased its expenditures on child care by $2,698,977 over FY 1987.

MONTANA

- No major developments.

NEBRASKA

- The legislature amended the Early Childhood Licensing Statute to require the Department of Social Services to hire four more licensing specialists in FY 1989.

NEVADA

- No major developments.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Earmarked $60,000 of the FY 1989 appropriation for pilot recruitment and training programs for family day care providers, and $40,000 for pilot training programs for center-based personnel.
- Revised licensing policies, including establishing standards for private kindergartens, staff-to-child ratios for infant care, and care for mildly ill children.
- Abolished the Market Assistance Program for high-risk child care providers because it is believed that commercial insurance is now available on the open market.
- Established and funded a statewide position to coordinate child care services.
- Moved from using the 1985 poverty level as a base when determining eligibility to using the 1987 poverty level.
- Added $1,168,948 to the budget for child care assistance to allow parents to work, bringing the FY 1988 total to $2,388,560. In FY 1989 an additional $396,000 will be appropriated specifically for this purpose.

NEW JERSEY

- Appropriated $400,000 in state money for FY 1989 to help pay for transportation and salary costs for Head Start.

- Allocated $500,000 to start a school-age child care project.
- Allocated $2 million to increase salaries of day care directors, head teachers, and direct service staff.
- Began planning for a pilot urban prekindergarten program, expecting to spend $10 million a year over three years.
- Spent $377,000 to recruit 460 new family day care providers.
- Earmarked $100,000 of the $250,000 preschool teacher training program to instruct participants on child abuse prevention techniques.

NEW MEXICO

- Expanded its resource and referral network to include four programs.
- Appropriated $113,000 for its Teen Parent Pilot Project offering child care and vocational services to AFDC teen mothers.
- Increased licensing standards requiring more hours of training for day care providers, higher qualifications for facility directors, improved staff-to-child ratios, and standards for child care for sick children.

NEW YORK

- Increased appropriations for the Experimental Pre-Kindergarten Program by $6 million, to total $30 million in FY 1988.
- Increased its expenditures on child care by $20,668,880 over FY 1987.
- Funded 20 resource and referral programs at $2.5 million from combined appropriations of 1987 and 1988.
- Appropriated $12 million in the FY 1989 budget for a special grants program to increase salaries and benefits for nonprofit day care and Head Start workers in order to improve the retention and recruitment of staff.
- Spent $500,000 for a new day care demonstration program to encourage employer-supported child care.
- Spent $1 million to train day care and Head Start staff and family day care providers.

- Appropriated an additional $2 million over FY 1987 (for a $5 million total in FY 1988) for start-up grants for full-day day care centers, and family and group family day care homes.

- Merged three existing programs for teenage parents, low-income families, and those needing transitional child care to begin the Low Income Day Care Program with $26.1 million.

NORTH CAROLINA

- Appropriated $4.2 million for one-time start-up costs to begin before- and after-school day care programs.

- Added the category of Large Day Care Homes to the licensing policies and required higher staff training and stricter health and safety standards than those required of small day care homes.

NORTH DAKOTA

- Allocated $32,000 to train child care providers.

OHIO

- Made available $150,000 in competitive grants for Head Start programs.

OKLAHOMA

- Revised licensing standards, adding group size requirements, parental access, and health and safety training for providers. Requirements also were added mandating seat belt and crib safety device compliance and sinks to be adjacent to diaper-changing tables in day care centers.

- Reduced appropriations for preschool programs by $15,000, to total $835,275 in FY 1988.

- Mandated a $1 a day increase in center reimbursement rates for FY 1989.

- Established three new administrative child care positions in the Department of Human Services and a 19-member advisory task force on day care.

OREGON

- Mandated unlimited parental access to children in child care and 15 hours of annual staff training.

- Budgeted $1,067,189 for FY 1989 to provide 350 low-income and handicapped children with prekindergarten services.

PENNSYLVANIA

- Added two new sites for child care for teen parents.
- Eliminated a family day care provider recruitment program due to lack of funding.

RHODE ISLAND

- Increased Head Start appropriations from $345,000 in FY 1987 to $2,160,184 in FY 1988 to serve an additional 500 children.
- Doubled funding for child care from $1.8 million to $3.7 million.
- Appropriated $500,000 to launch Project Early Start, a comprehensive early intervention social services program for 300 economically disadvantaged at-risk infants, toddlers, and their families.
- Budgeted $100,000 for FY 1989, an increase over 1988's $78,148, to provide child care for teen parents.
- Established the category of Family Group Day Care Homes and mandated they be subject to general licensing requirements.
- Appropriated $250,000 to develop child care for mentally handicapped or sick children, or children of parents working nontraditional hours.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- Increased funding for the state's Department of Education preschool program from $10.20 million in FY 1987 to $11.02 million in FY 1988, enabling the state to serve more than 1,000 additional children.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- No major developments.

TENNESSEE

- No major developments.

TEXAS

- Increased funding for low-income pre-kindergarten programs to $45,861,290 in FY 1988, up from $37,550,981 in 1987. The budget for FY 1989 is expected to include $49,277,345 for the programs.
- Increased its expenditures on child care by $3.3 million over FY 1987.

- Reduced standards by exempting family day care homes serving three or fewer children from registration requirements and no longer requiring probation notices to be posted in day care facilities.

UTAH

- No major developments.

VERMONT

- Doubled the provider recruiting and training budget to equal $187,000 in FY 1988. In FY 1989, $60,000 in additional one-time funds will be allocated to focus on the training needs of licensed and registered child care providers working with children receiving protective services child care.

- Allocated $250,000 to recruit and train new family day care providers.

- Allocated $20,000 to provide employer-assisted child care.

- Appropriated $150,000 for a revolving loan program for licensed child care facilities.

- Passed a law that created a Division of Child Care Services within the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services to develop and coordinate affordable, quality child care programs that meet the needs of children and families and provide technical assistance and consultation to businesses interested in setting up employer-assisted child care. This law requires that low-income families be assisted financially with their child care costs when their family income falls below 80 percent of the state median income. Providers will be reimbursed based on the number of children in care on a full- or part-time basis rather than on an hourly rate. Provisions will be made recognizing the necessity to fund providers when children are absent during certain periods of the year.

- Created a Partnerships in Child Care Committee to make recommendations regarding the increase of available, affordable, quality child care in Vermont. The committee's tasks include finding funding mechanisms and recognizing outstanding child care programs. Two additional staff members were approved.

- Earmarked $50,000 in the FY 1989 budget for a small grants program for licensed and registered child care providers to increase the quality of services provided.

- Increased the overall budget for direct service child care payments by 25 percent, from $4.3 million in FY 1988 to $5.3 million in FY 1989.

VIRGINIA

- Increased allocations for the sliding-fee scale child care program serving low-income working families from $1.5 million in FY 1987 to $13 million for the 1988-1989 biennium, or $6.5 million each year.

- Budgeted $123,000 for FY 1989 to fund child care services for children of migrant and seasonal laborers.

WASHINGTON

- Increased its FY 1988 expenditures for child care by $2,937,743.

- Allocated $125,000 for the 1987-1989 biennium to train child care providers, $50,000 of which was to be used in 1988 specifically to train providers in positive discipline techniques.

- Appropriated $100,000 to supplement the Title IV-A disregard in order to provide parents with increased reimbursement for child care and allow them to buy higher quality care.

- Improved the staff-to-child ratio for infants younger than one-year-old from one-to-five to one-to-four.

WEST VIRGINIA

- No major developments.

WISCONSIN

- Provided $414,130 for start-up costs and technical assistance for day care facilities.

- Appropriated $79,000 to fund a pilot program providing on-site day care and parenting classes for adolescent parents in school.

WYOMING

- No major developments.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1. TOTAL FEDERAL AND STATE EXPENDITURES ON CHILD CARE, TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT 1981-1988 (NOT ADJUSTED FOR IMPACT OF INFLATION)

State	FY 1981	FY 1987	FY 1988	% Change 1987-88	% Change 1981-88
Alabama	16,637,000	8,221,345	8,653,537	+ 5.3	- 48.0
Alaska*	3,199,400	7,687,775	9,987,800	+ 29.9	+ 212.2
Arizona	15,818,300	16,967,374	18,597,350	+ 9.6	+ 17.6
Arkansas	3,727,316	3,765,014	3,379,859	- 10.2	- 9.3
California*	230,000,000	319,215,369	333,000,000	+ 4.3	+ 44.8
Colorado	14,800,000	10,951,125	12,781,882	+ 16.7	- 13.6
Connecticut	17,174,772	21,569,144	29,640,576	+ 37.4	+ 72.6
Delaware	4,285,061	3,602,699	3,930,099	+ 9.1	- 8.3
District of Columbia	11,370,000	17,337,000	17,583,000	+ 1.4	+ 54.6
Florida	26,119,006	48,333,929	54,531,877	+ 12.8	+ 108.8
Georgia	20,581,855	19,244,430	17,602,680	- 8.5	- 14.5
Hawaii	2,935,409	1,755,606	1,782,005	+ 1.5	- 39.3
Idaho	N/A	40,000	39,100	- 2.3	N/A
Illinois	55,966,100	49,888,300	50,863,300	+ 2.0	- 9.1
Indiana	8,493,000	10,005,646	10,256,001	+ 2.5	+ 20.8
Iowa	2,201,537	2,782,479	3,622,798	+ 30.2	+ 64.6
Kansas	8,842,801	4,595,130	5,143,639	+ 11.9	- 41.8
Kentucky	3,750,000	7,700,000	7,128,000	- 7.4	+ 90.1
Louisiana	10,422,414	7,538,127	4,982,000	- 33.9	- 52.2
Maine	3,742,940	4,494,670	4,994,460	+ 11.1	+ 33.4
Maryland	13,000,000	17,691,009	25,061,787	+ 41.7	+ 92.8
Massachusetts	43,000,000	70,273,282	81,218,765	+ 15.6	+ 88.9
Michigan	21,649,171	9,500,000	13,100,000	+ 37.9	- 39.5
Minnesota	1,726,810	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	6,008,072	4,051,723	4,175,240	+ 3.0	- 30.5
Missouri	6,555,848	11,037,214	14,077,674	+ 27.5	+ 114.7
Montana*	214,713	280,500	335,600	+ 19.6	+ 56.3
Nebraska	3,813,880	4,754,613	5,264,885	+ 10.7	+ 38.0
Nevada	921,995	240,494	274,000	+ 13.9	- 70.3
New Hampshire	2,621,936	3,641,401	3,677,086	+ 1.0	+ 40.2
New Jersey	36,829,400	37,546,590	36,671,050	- 2.3	- 0.4
New Mexico	1,763,161	4,409 900	4,409,900	.0	+ 150.1
New York	124,700,000	164,831,120	185,500,000	+ 12.5	+ 48.8
North Carolina	18,987,311	27,576,446	28,076,857	+ 1.8	+ 47.9
North Dakota	536,718	130,500	150,000	+ 14.9	- 72.1

Ohio	35,700,000	28,541,399	30,200,000	+ 5.8	- 15.4
Oklahoma	15,002,733	17,202,173	17,982,218	+ 4.5	+ 19.9
Oregon*	2,954,744	5,681,765	6,153,474	+ 8.3	+ 108.3
Pennsylvania	61,334,926	68,139,000	68,435,000	+ .4	+ 11.6
Rhode Island	3,810,000	1,841,832	3,678,972	+ 99.7	- 3.4
South Carolina	11,525,906	12,062,563	12,238,098	+ 1.5	+ 6.2
South Dakota	1,159,778	6,494	11,486	+ 76.9	- 99.0
Tennessee	14,180,000	13,581,600	11,391,029	- 16.1	- 19.7
Texas	33,201,784	31,900,000	35,200,000	+ 10.3	+ 6.0
Utah	3,453,670	8,276,113	7,974,743	- 3.6	+ 130.9
Vermont	1,157,580	3,411,300	4,[illegible]0,000	+ 26.1	+ 271.5
Virginia	8,096,954	3,748,099	3,[illegible]33,028	+ 2.3	- 52.7
Washington	4,800,000	13,000,000	15,937,743	+ 22.6	+ 232.0
West Virginia	7,158,261	5,392,240	5,450,000	+ 1.1	- 23.9
Wisconsin	7,920,660	10,216,718	11,610,000	+ 13.6	+ 46.6
Wyoming	900,000	1,754,552	1,487,895	- 15.2	+ 65.3

* State uses no federal Title XX funds for child care; all funds are state monies.

Note: This report uses "Title XX" to describe the funding stream (including, in a number of states, state as well as federal dollars) used to provide the bulk of direct child care subsidy funds to low-income families.

Also, additional funds are allocated by a number of states to provide child care for parents receiving AFDC money or moving off the program. The following states also allocated additional state funds for child care for AFDC recipients in their FY 1988 budgets or set aside funds for transitional child care to help families leaving AFDC for work: California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Notes to Appendix 1

ALASKA: Figures do not include WIN or Title XX funds. Title XX is used only for protective services.

CALIFORNIA: The figure represents only state money spent on child care. California uses no Title XX federal funds for child care. The total includes not only child care for lower-income families, but programs targeted at school-age children, state and federal migrant day care, campus child care, protective services, resource and referral programs, and adolescent mother and pre-school programs.

CONNECTICUT: Local funds connected to providing subsidized child care totaled $214,000 in 1988. The totals do not include funds spent for protective services.

GEORGIA: These 1988 figures do not include $500,000 for protective services or money used by the state's child care program for participants in the welfare reform program. In addition to state subsidies, communities provide from 5 percent to 10 percent of the cost of each slot.

IDAHO: Title XX funds are used for therapeutic child care but counties can use the money to supplement work programs funded under WIN or Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. Child care assistance is not available for low-income working parents.

ILLINOIS: The figures include local contributions to funding. The FY 1988 figure includes 2,100 slots for protective services. The FY 1988 local allocation was $6,640,500.

IOWA: All figures include money spent on protective services child care. The FY 1988 expenditure on protective services was $1,890,000. The FY 1988 figure also includes local funds of $744,488.

KENTUCKY: The 1988 figure does not include $1.6 million that state staff uses to license, to determine eligibility, to provide resource and referral information, or for their general administration time. All figures include money spent on providing protective services child care.

LOUISIANA: Louisiana's figures do not include money spent on contract or purchase of services. They do include money spent on protective services.

MAINE: Maine's figures include local funds and funds spent on protective services.

MASSACHUSETTS: The figures provided in the chart represent only monies spent by the Department of Social Services for child care, including funds spent for protective services. They do not include $41,013,059 in FY 1988 spent by the Department of Public

Welfare on its voucher day care project, which provides child care assistance to parents participating in the state's Employment and Training program.

MICHIGAN: The figures include money spent for protective services. Figures for 1987 and 1988 do not reflect federal and state funds spent for working AFDC recipients through the AFDC child care disregard or for those in training through the AFDC special needs allowances.

MINNESOTA: Minnesota provides state funding in addition to Title XX funding for child care services. It is not possible to separate out the Title XX dollars from state money used for child care. Minnesota spent $26.5 million in state funds in FY 1988 on its sliding fee scale program, an increase of almost $16 million since 1987.

MISSISSIPPI: The 1988 figure includes $819,903 in local monies and fees collected. Figures include funds spent for protective services.

MISSOURI: The money used serves three categories: AFDC recipients (income maintenance), low-income working families (income eligible), and children who need protective services. WIN funds are included.

MONTANA: Montana uses no federal money for child care subsidies.

NEBRASKA: Nebraska's Low Income Energy Project transfers a 10 percent allotment to Title XX funds. This is reflected in all of the figures.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The 1981 figure includes funding for protective services child care.

NEW JERSEY: This figure does not include money spent for protective services child care. It does include a state-funded voucher program for income-eligible children, funded at $375,000 for FY 1988.

NEW YORK: This figure includes money for separate state-funded sliding-fee child care, as well as funds for school-age care, teen parent care, resource and referral, parents in training, migrant day care, and start-up costs for centers and family day care homes. The figure includes funds spent for protective services.

NORTH CAROLINA: The FY 1987 and FY 1988 figures do not include local funding. Figures include state funds used to purchase child care for children of employed parents, parents in training, children with special developmental needs, and children who require protective services child care.

NORTH DAKOTA: The figure shown includes no Title XX funds. The entire amount is state funds to place children from families with potential abuse or neglect in child care.

OREGON: The 1988 figure represents only state money spent on employment-related child care. It does not include Title XX or IV-A funds or funds spent on migrant child care.

PENNSYLVANIA: This number includes the separate state-funded programs for resource and referral, school-age child care, migrant day care, and child care for teen parents. The number does not include money spent on protective services child care.

SOUTH CAROLINA: These figures are total budgeted amounts for each year. FY 1988 figures include $1,464,064 in local and other monies. They include money spent for protective services.

SOUTH DAKOTA: In FY 1987 and FY 1988 South Dakota used Title XX money on only protective services child care. These funds were matched with IV-B funds to total $16,236 in FY 1987 and $28,800 in FY 1988.

TENNESSEE: The figures include local matching money for group contracts, and funds spent for protective services.

TEXAS: The 1988 figure includes a total local allocation of $5,300,000. Texas has a goal of 15 percent local participation with a minimum of 10 percent. Figures include funds spent for protective services.

UTAH: The figures do not include money spent from WIN, the refugee program, or IV-A. Utah spent $559,600 of energy assistance program dollars, $6,000 for refugees, and $1,243,000 in IV-A funds.

VIRGINIA: This figure does not include $13 million for the 1988-1989 biennium, which Virginia uses to fund a sliding-fee child care program for low-income working parents. The program is targeted to low-income working families not eligible for AFDC, with incomes up to 70 percent of the state's median income. It does include funds spent for protective services.

WASHINGTON: The figures do not include WIN or IV-A disregard funds. They do include funds spent for protective services.

WISCONSIN: The FY 1988 figure does not include approximately $7.6 million in federal Title IV-A money allocated in FY 1988, as well as $6.9 million in state funds for child care for AFDC recipients participating in work or training programs or who recently left AFDC.

APPENDIX 2. 1981 CHILD CARE FUNDING UNDER TITLE XX ADJUSTED TO ACCOUNT FOR INFLATION BETWEEN FY 1981 AND FY 1988[+]

State	What FY 1988 funding levels would have to be to equal FY 1981 spending by the state, adjusted for inflation	Actual FY 1988 spending	Actual FY 1988 spending as a percentage of what funding levels would have to be to equal 1981 spending by the state, adjusted for inflation
Alabama	$ 21,594,826	$ 8,653,537	40.1
Alaska*	4,152,821	9,987,800	240.5
Arizona	20,532,153	18,597,350	90.6
Arkansas	4,838,056	3,379,859	69.9
California*	298,540,000	333,000,000	111.5
Colorado	19,210,400	12,781,882	66.5
Connecticut	22,292,854	29,640,576	133.0
Delaware	5,562,009	3,930,099	70.7
District of Columbia	14,758,260	17,583,000	119.1
Florida	3,902,470	54,531,877	160.8
Georgia	26,715,248	17,602,680	65.9
Hawaii	3,810,161	1,782,005	46.8
Idaho++	N/A	39,100	N/A
Illinois	72,643,998	50,863,300	70.0
Indiana	11,023,914	10,256,001	93.0
Iowa	2,857,595	3,622,798	126.8
Kansas	11,477,956	5,143,639	44.8
Kentucky	4,867,500	7,128,000	146.4
Louisiana	13,528,293	4,982,000	36.8
Maine	4,858,336	4,994,460	102.8
Maryland	16,874,000	25,061,787	148.5
Massachusetts***	55,814,000	81,218,765	145.5
Michigan	28,100,624	13,100,000	46.6
Minnesota++	2,241,399	N/A	N/A
Mississippi	7,798,477	4,175,240	53.5

Missouri	8,509,491	14,077,674	165.4
Montana*	278,697	335,600	120.4
Nebraska	4,950,416	5,264,885	106.4
Nevada	1,196,750	274,000	22.9
New Hampshire	3,403,273	3,677,068	108.0
New Jersey	47,804,561	36,671,050	76.7
New Mexico	2,288,583	4,409,900	192.7
New York**	161,860,600	185,500,000	114.6
North Carolina	24,645,530	28,076,857	113.9
North Dakota	696,660	150,000	21.5
Ohio	46,338,600	30,200,000	65.2
Oklahoma	19,473,547	17,982,218	92.3
Oregon*	3,835,258	6,153,474	160.4
Pennsylvania**	79,612,734	68,435,000	86.0
Rhode Island	4,945,380	3,678,972	74.4
South Carolina	14,960,626	12,238,098	81.8
South Dakota	1,505,392	11,486	0.8
Tennessee	18,405,640	11,391,029	61.9
Texas	43,095,916	35,200,000	81.7
Utah	4,482,864	7,974,743	177.9
Vermont	1,502,539	4,300,000	286.2
Virginia**	10,509,846	3,833,028	36.5
Washington	6,230,400	15,937,743	255.8
West Virginia	9,291,423	5,450,000	58.7
Wisconsin	10,281,017	11,610,000	112.9
Wyoming	1,168,200	1,487,895	127.4

\+ An inflation factor of 29.8 was used to calculate the figures. Since calculations were done in September 1988, final inflation figures for FY 1988, ending in October 1988, were unavailable. The figure 29.8 was calculated with the assumption that the rate of inflation was the same in August as it was in October.

* State uses no federal Title XX funds for child care; all funds are state monies.

++ 1981 data for Idaho are not available. 1988 data for Minnesota are not available.

** Virginia's separate program for working parents is not included in its total.

New York's total includes the range of state-funded child care programs because they cannot be separated from its Title XX funding.

Pennsylvania's total includes the separate state-funded programs for resource and referral, school-age child care, migrant day care, and child care for teen parents.

*** Massachusetts' figures do not include $41,013,059 in FY 1988 spent by the Department of Public Welfare on its voucher day project. Additional funds are allocated by a number of states to provide child care to AFDC recipients.

APPENDIX 3. CHILDREN SERVED OR SLOTS PROVIDED BY TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT FUNDS

State	FY 1981	FY 1987	FY 1988	Percentage change 1987-1988	Percentage change 1981-1988
ALABAMA	13,000	6,500	6,500	+ 0.0	- 50.0
ALASKA*	2,300	4,701	6,093	+ 29.6	+ 164.9
ARIZONA	15,115	15,344	14,945	- 2.1	- 0.7
ARKANSAS	2,179	2,191	2,191	0.0	+ 0.6
CALIFORNIA*	N/A	110,000	112,500	+ 2.3	N/A
COLORADO	9,982	7,635	8,191	+ 7.3	- 17.9
CONNECTICUT	10,000	10,823	12,000	+ 10.9	+ 20.0
DELAWARE	2,100	1,756	1,976	+ 12.5	- 5.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5,435	6,512	6,739	+ 3.5	+ 24.0
FLORIDA	16,385	33,600	34,534	+ 2.8	+ 110.8
GEORGIA	8,200	8,025	7,999	- 0.4	- 2.5
HAWAII	5,949	1,309	1,188	- 9.2	- 80.0
IDAHO	550	624	1,057	N/A	N/A
ILLINOIS	28,100	19,216	20,528	+ 6.8	- 26.9
INDIANA	11,200	7,560	7,000	- 7.4	- 37.5
IOWA	1,729	1,421	1,673	+ 17.7	- 3.2
KANSAS	5,996	3,372	5,458	+ 61.9	- 9.0
KENTUCKY	6,985	8,235	7,714	- 6.3	+ 10.4
LOUISIANA	7,553	6,554	6,500	- 0.8	- 13.9
MAINE	2,918	2,973	2,400	- 19.3	- 17.8
MARYLAND	6,830	7,945	8,745	+ 10.1	+ 28.0
MASSACHUSETTS	12,000	17,510	18,451	+ 5.4	+ 53.8
MICHIGAN	35,779	5,916	7,539	+ 27.4	- 78.9
MINNESOTA	41,961	N/A	N/A	N/A	- N/A
MISSISSIPPI	4,800	2,704	2,712	+ 0.3	- 43.5
MISSOURI	N/A	7,208	8,969	+ 24.4	N/A
MONTANA*	1,100	440	455	+ 3.4	- 58.6
NEBRASKA	9,510	11,500	14,784	+ 28.6	+ 55.5
NEVADA	879	240	280	+ 16.7	- 68.1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4,000	5,100	6,500	+ 27.5	+ 62.5
NEW JERSEY	11,302	13,500	13,500	+ 0.0	+ 19.4
NEW MEXICO	1,475	3,400	3,400	+ 0.0	+ 130.5
NEW YORK**	94,442	59,900	62,000	+ 3.5	N/A
NORTH CAROLINA	15,000	13,519	15,300	+ 13.2	+ 2.0
NORTH DAKOTA	100	300	190	- 36.7	+ 90.0

OHIO	39,650	15,800	15,800	+	0.0	-	60.2
OKLAHOMA	16,500	13,500	15,500	+	14.8	-	6.1
OREGON*	2,697	4,477	4,981	+	11.3	+	84.7
PENNSYLVANIA	23,431	26,823	26,823	+	0.0	+	14.5
RHODE ISLAND	2,113	1,222	1,861	+	52.3	-	11.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	4,966	4,723	4,500	-	4.7	-	9.4
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,044	38	64	+	68.4	-	96.9
TENNESSEE	13,000	11,067	12,349	+	11.6	-	5.0
TEXAS	11,421	14,007	14,900	+	6.4	+	30.5
UTAH	4,352	6,736	7,503	+	11.4	+	72.4
VERMONT	1,300	1,600	2,200	+	37.5	+	69.2
VIRGINIA***	5,200	3,044	4,502	+	47.9	-	13.4
WASHINGTON	4,078	6,700	8,690	+	29.7	+	113.1
WEST VIRGINIA	5,200	4,500	4,700	+	4.4	-	9.6
WISCONSIN	7,774	11,377	12,690	+	11.5	+	63.2
WYOMING	N/A	1,336	1,336	+	0.0		N/A

* State uses no federal Title XX funds for child care; all funds are state monies.

** 1981 figure for New York includes adults as well as children.

*** Virginia serves additional children through its sliding-fee scale program for low-income working families passed in 1986.

Note: The number of children served cannot be totaled because some states keep a record of child care slots while others provide data on total number of children served. For further explanation, see notes.

Notes to Appendix 3

ALABAMA: The figures represent an average monthly number of children served.

ALASKA: Alaska's figures are yearly numbers that represent an unduplicated count of children served.

ARIZONA: These figures are monthly averages of children served.

CALIFORNIA: California uses no Title XX money for child care.

COLORADO: The figures shown represent the average number of children served per month.

CONNECTICUT: The figures shown are the combined projected number of full-time equivalent slots in state-funded centers and in the purchase of service programs not including children in protective service programs. The figure given for 1981 is an estimated number of children.

FLORIDA: The FY 1981 figure represents the number of children served. In FY 1987 approximately 33,600 children were served in 23,000 full-time equivalent slots. In 1988, 32,000 children were served.

GEORGIA: The FY 1987 and FY 1988 figures represent the number of slots purchased by the state, not the number of children served.

IDAHO: The Title XX funds in Idaho are used only for short-term, 90-day therapeutic child care. Because Idaho, in 1988, concentrated this money on short-term care, the state thus was able to serve more children with less money. Idaho did serve 1,105 additional children through WIN and Community Work Experience Program funds.

ILLINOIS: These figures include protective service children served.

INDIANA: The FY 1988 figure is a projection. Despite level funding of child care between FY 1981 and FY 1988, the chart reflects a drastic reduction in the number of child care slots funded. State officials attribute this difference to inconsistent methods of counting children served, an increase in provider reimbursement rates, and the fact that many of the school-age children who had been receiving Title XX-funded child care prior to the creation of the state-funded school-age child care program have moved out of Title XX and into the new program.

IOWA: These figures are the average monthly numbers of children served, including those in protective services. In FY 1988 approximately 788 children per month were not protective services.

KANSAS: The 1981 figures include WIN children. The figures shown represent slots provided.

KENTUCKY: Kentucky served 7,714 children in FY 1988, including those in protective services. The monthly average was 4,500.

LOUISIANA: In 1987 Louisiana had a freeze on providing day care, meaning the state could not increase the number of children cared for, nor could it stop providing care for those already being served. Since 1987 the only children newly served have been at risk of abuse or neglect.

MAINE: The figures on the chart represent the number of children served. The unduplicated count, or number of slots, is 1,428 for 1988. The figures include children who need protective services.

MARYLAND: Numbers shown are full-time equivalent slots. Maryland estimates that it serves 1.5 children per slot.

MASSACHUSETTS: The figures provided represent the child care slots, including those for protective services purchased by the Department of Social Services. They do not include child care spaces funded through the voucher programs operated by the Department of Public Welfare to provide child care to participants in the state's Employment and Training program. In FY 1988 the state purchased 10,433 slots in this program, an increase over 1987's 9,800.

MICHIGAN: These numbers depict the projected monthly average of the number of children served, including migrant children and children in protective services. However, the number does not include children served with Title IV-A or special needs funds.

MINNESOTA: This figure is unavailable.

MISSISSIPPI: The figures are the numbers of children served through 11 months of the fiscal year, including protective service children.

MISSOURI: These figures are monthly averages and include children in protective services and those served with WIN funds.

MONTANA: These figures are monthly averages.

NEBRASKA: The figures are total numbers of children served during the year, including part- and full-day care and protective services care.

NEVADA: In rural areas, Nevada provides spaces only for abused and neglected children. FY 1987 and FY 1988 numbers reflect protective services children only.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The FY 1988 number is an estimated annual unduplicated count.

NEW JERSEY: The figures for 1987 and 1988 represent the total number of slots. These figures do not include slots in state-run centers (925 slots in FY 1988) and protective services children, average count of vouchers (170 in FY 1988), and services purchased in privately operated nonprofit centers or family day care homes (960 in FY 1988).

NEW MEXICO: The 1987 and 1988 figures were provided by the state as an estimated number of children served per month.

NEW YORK: The 1981 figure includes both adults and children served. The 1987 and 1988 figures are the projected numbers of children served for the entire year based on the first nine months of the fiscal year. The figure includes funds spent for protective services.

NORTH CAROLINA: FY 1987 figures represent the number of full-time equivalent children served each month. FY 1988 figures represent the average number of children served each month. These figures include $16,097,327 of state day care funds but not the children served with $2.4 million of local money.

NORTH DAKOTA: The number shown is children placed in day care because of potential abuse or neglect.

OKLAHOMA: The figure represents average monthly caseload.

OREGON: The 1987 and 1988 figures are averages of the monthly caseload. They do not include the 330 children served in the migrant child care program.

PENNSYLVANIA: The figures do not include protective services children served.

RHODE ISLAND: The figure represents average monthly caseload.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The 1988 figure represents the total number of slots provided per year including protective services. Children in need of protective services and children in foster care get first priority in receiving child development services.

SOUTH DAKOTA: The FY 1987 and FY 1988 figures reflect protective services children served with only Title XX dollars. Protected services children are served through a combination of Title XX and IV-B funds. In FY 1987 the funds were combined to serve 82 children. In FY 1988, 139 children were served. All other child care money in South Dakota is distributed through the WIN program.

TENNESSEE: These figures represent the number of children served. The number of slots available in FY 1987 was 5,270. Children in need of protective services are included.

TEXAS: The FY 1988 figure represents an estimated number of full-time equivalent slots, including those for children in protective services, which includes the number of slots paid for with federal, state, and local funds. The estimated count including the state and federal shares is less than 13,000.

UTAH: The 1987 figure is extrapolated as a percentage of the total number of children served in Utah. The FY 1988 figure is an average per month. All figures include abused and neglected children served, but not those in foster care. Utah serves each child for an average of nine months.

VERMONT: The figures represent the number of full-time equivalent slots.

VIRGINIA: The figures shown represent the average number of children served per month, including those in protective services.

WASHINGTON: This monthly average includes children served because of employment, seasonal migration, protective services, therapeutic needs, and education.

WEST VIRGINIA: The figures represent the average number of children served per month.

WISCONSIN: Wisconsin's figures are for the calendar years.

APPENDIX 4. STATE TITLE XX SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT CENTER-BASED PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT RATES

(Rates shown are maximum daily rates for preschool, except as otherwise noted)

State	FY 1987	FY 1988
Alabama	$ 140.00/mo.	$ 140.00/mo.
Alaska	$ 300.00/mo.	$ 300.00/mo.
Arizona	$ 9.55	$ 11.05
Arkansas	$ 7.15 - 9.00	$ 6.00 - 10.00
California	$ 18.85	$ 19.62
Colorado	$ 9.00 - 15.00	$ 51.95/wk.
Connecticut	N/A	N/A
Delaware	$ 50.00/wk.	$ 52.00/wk.
District of Columbia	$ 13.00	$ 15.50
Florida	$ 38.50/wk.	$ 40.00/wk.
Georgia	$ 46.00/wk.	$ 46.00/wk.
Hawaii	$ 100.00-175.00/mo.	$100.00-175.00/mo.
Idaho	$ 6.00	$ 30.00/wk.
Illinois	$ 12.62	$ 12.62
Indiana	$ 10.00	$ 10.00
Iowa	$ 12.00	$ 12.00
Kansas	$ 8.35	$ 8.70
Kentucky	$ 8.00	$ 8.00
Louisiana	$ 7.00	$ 7.00
Maine	$ 71.68/wk.	$ 71.00/wk.
Maryland	$ 10.50	$ 10.50
Massachusetts	$ 21.36	$ 31.16
Michigan	$ 8.52	$ 8.58
Minnesota	$ 51.75- 79.00/wk.	$ 51.75 - 79.00/wk.
Mississippi	$ 9.00	$ 9.00
Missouri	$ 7.15	$ 7.15
Montana	$ 9.00	$ 9.00
Nebraska	$ 37.50/wk.	$ 38.20/wk.
Nevada	$ 12.00	$ 12.00
New Hampshire	$ 9.00	$ 11.00
New Jersey	$ 10.50 - 11.15	$ 12.30
New Mexico	$ 7.75	$ 7.75
New York	$ 60.00/wk.	$ 60.00/wk.
North Carolina	$ 168.00/mo.	$ 175.00/mo.
North Dakota	Counties set rates according to market rates	

Ohio	$	17.35	$	17.35
Oklahoma	$	8.00	$	8.00
Oregon	$	214.00/mo.	$	214.00/mo.
Pennsylvania	$	14.23	$	14.23
Rhode Island	$	55.00/wk.	$	55.00/wk.
South Carolina	$	1.43/hr.	$	1.46/hr.
South Dakota		N/A		N/A
Tennessee	$	30.00/wk.	$	30.00/wk.
Texas	$	10.28	$	10.28
Utah	$	7.95	$	7.95
Vermont	$	1.45/hr.	$	1.55/hr.
Virginia	$	N/A	$	9.80
Washington	$	8.89	$	9.10
West Virginia	$	7.00	$	7.00
Wisconsin		N/A	$	11.15
Wyoming	$	1.05/hr.	$	1.05/hr.

Notes to Appendix 4

ALABAMA: This monthly figure represents reimbursement for children older than two and a half years of age. The infant care rate is $155 per month.

ALASKA: These figures are the base monthly rates for urban care for toddlers through 11-year-olds. Rural rates are $353 per month. (Alaska has separate rates for rural and urban areas.) Urban infant care reimbursement is $400 per month while rural infant care reimbursement is $470 per month. The reimbursement for urban toddlers is $375 per month, and for rural toddlers, $441 per month.

ARIZONA: The rate shown is the maximum paid by the state for 10 hours of care. Reimbursement rates are adjusted according to the size and income of the subsidized family. Providers may charge subsidized families the difference between the reimbursement and the standard fee.

ARKANSAS: Rates are negotiated, not set by the state, with a rate ceiling of $4 per day. The figure shown represents the average rate for the care of infants through seven-year-olds.

CALIFORNIA: California divides its program days into four units, and reimburses programs on the basis of units of care provided. For infants, the provider bills the state 1.4 units for every standard unit of care provided. For handicapped children, the state pays 1.5 units, and for children who are not proficient in English it pays 1.1. units. The effect is that the provider does not actually get a higher hourly rate, but by caring for infants the center accumulates more units to bill the state. The rate shown does not apply to Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) child care. The state pays providers the usual and customary rate for the children of JTPA participants.

COLORADO: The figure shown represents average reimbursement rates. The state does not set rates; counties do under state guidelines that restrict payments to "usual and customary" levels for the county. The average reimbursement rate for infant care is $57 per week.

CONNECTICUT: Center rates are provided through grants based on actual cost of operation.

DELAWARE: The rate for infant care is $53 per week.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The rate shown is the maximum rate per day. The maximum rate for a school-age child is $7.75 per day. The maximum for infant care is $18 per day.

FLORIDA: The rate for a school-age child is $24 per week. The rate for infant care is $60 per week.

GEORGIA: The figures shown are weekly averages. The average rate of infant care is $52 per week.

HAWAII: Hawaii has a dual system of reimbursing for child care. Payments are made directly to centers at a fixed rate of $175 per month or cash reimbursements are made to parents who use child care providers other than contracted centers. The base rate for parents is $100 per month, but this is negotiable dependent upon family circumstances. The monthly maximum for protective services is $258. The maximum rate for infant care is $500 per month.

IDAHO: The state sets rates according to the number of children cared for by a provider. The rate shown is that paid to providers caring for one child. Providers caring for two children are paid a total of $10 per day and providers caring for three children are paid a total of $13 per day.

ILLINOIS: The rates shown are the maximum rates per day. The rate for school-age care is $8.48 per day. The rate for infant care is $16.95 per day.

INDIANA: The maximum rate for school-age children is $10 per day. The maximum rate for infants is $15 per day.

IOWA: The state does not establish state reimbursement rates. The amounts shown are averages of what has been paid. All contracts are negotiated with individual providers. The maximum rate for infant care is $20 per day.

KANSAS: Kansas provides higher reimbursement rates for protective services and special needs care. The rate for school-age care is $8.65 per day. The rate for infant care is $9.60 per day.

KENTUCKY: The rate is $9 per day for protective services.

LOUISIANA: The figure for FY 1988 is the amount reimbursed per month.

MAINE: The school-age care rate is $39 per week.

MARYLAND: The rate for infant care is $64.50 per week.

MASSACHUSETTS: The rate shown is the maximum per day for basic care of preschool children. The maximum for protective services is $41.63 per day. The maximum rate for basic school-age care is $26.65 per day. Protective services for school-age children is reimbursed at a $27.74 maximum per day. Massachusetts also has separate rates for infants and toddlers. The following figures represent the maximum reimbursement per day: infant day care, $41.29; infant protective services, $44.61; toddler basic services, $44.72; toddler protective services, $49.06.

MICHIGAN: The rate for infant care is $12.90 per day. In-house aides receive $5.16 per day.

MINNESOTA: Counties negotiate rates with individual providers and are required to pay no less than 110 percent of the median rate in a given region of the state and no more than 125 percent. The median rate for school-age is $1.25 to $2.50 per hour. The median rate for infant care is $55 to $109 per week. Minnesota has separate rates for toddlers. In centers, toddlers' rates are $52.50 to $93.00 per week.

MISSISSIPPI: The rate shown is an average. The rate for school-age children is $4 per day, although only one program is being funded. This pro-rated figure includes $1 for transportation.

MISSOURI: Protective services are reimbursed at $8.75 per day. For infant care basic services, the rate is $8.15 per day, while the rate for infants in protective services is $9.25 per day.

MONTANA: The state pays a separate rate of $11 per day for the care of special needs children, and $1 per hour for center-based school-age care.

NEBRASKA: All child care centers negotiate contracts individually. Rates shown in the table are based on amounts actually paid out, rather than state-mandated levels.

NEVADA: The rate is whatever is "usual and customary," or $12 per day, whichever is lower. In cases such as protective services cases, in which the Welfare Division works directly with the provider centers, the center can charge up to $15 per day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Rates shown are per day for those with less than 140 percent of the 1987 federal poverty level. New Hampshire has a three-tiered reimbursement, with separate rates for those less than 140 percent of the poverty level, those between 140 percent and 180 percent, and those between 180 percent and 190 percent of

poverty. Each stratum has two reimbursement rates: one for children younger than three and one for children three and older. The center rates for those below 140 percent of the federal poverty level are: younger than three: $15 per day; three and older: $11 per day. For 140 percent and 180 percent of poverty the daily reimbursement rate for children younger than three is $12 and for children older than three, $9 per day. For those between 180 percent and 190 percent of the federal poverty level, the rates are $6 per day for children younger than three and $4.50 per day for children three and older.

NEW JERSEY: The rate shown is a daily rate. The reimbursement for school-age children is $6.13 per day. The rate for infant care is $16.85 per day.

NEW MEXICO: The rate shown is for full-time licensed care.

NEW YORK: Local social service districts can requst higher rates through a waiver process, provided they document higher costs of operation. The rate shown is a weekly ceiling.

NORTH CAROLINA: This figure is a monthly average. Rates for all types of center-based care are set by the market.

NORTH DAKOTA: Counties negotiate rates according to local market rates.

OHIO: The rates shown are the maximum daily rates. Each county sets rates at or below the state maximum.

OREGON: The state has a separate rate structure for families with more than one child in care. The rate for infant care is $292 per month.

PENNSYLVANIA: The rate for school-age children is $9.77 per day during the school year and $11.44 for centers during the summer. The reimbursement rate for infant care is $19.00 per day. However, the rate for infants in group homes is $13.55 per day.

RHODE ISLAND: The rate for school-age children is $25.25 per week during the school year. In summer, the rate doubles. For infant care, the rate is $80 per week.

SOUTH CAROLINA: All contracts are negotiated; there are no standard fixed rates. Average hourly rates are shown.

SOUTH DAKOTA: South Dakota spends no Title XX Social Services Block Grant money on child care.

TENNESSEE: The rates shown are based on child care purchased on an individual basis. Contracted child care rates are based on actual costs, with a ceiling of $3,128 per child per year. The ceiling for handicapped children is $5,212 per year. The rate for infant care is $3,981 per year.

TEXAS: For half-day care the ceiling is $6.68 per day. The maximum reimbursement rate for school-age children is $7.28 per day. The rate for half-day school-age care is $4.73. The maximum rate for infant care is $14.21, and for half-day infant care the maximum rates is $9.24. For children with handicaps that require special care, up to 190 percent of the maximums may be paid.

UTAH: The reimbursement rate for infant care is $38.98 per week.

VERMONT: The figures shown represent the maximum center-based rate for nonprotective services. Protective services care in centers is paid at a rate of $1.80 per hour. In addition, Vermont pays registered and licensed homes higher rates. The rate for infant care is $1.80 per hour. The infant protective service rate is $2.05 per hour.

VIRGINIA: The figure represents the statewide average reimbursement paid for day care services. Center-based rates are individually negotiated and may be different for infant and school-age child care.

WASHINGTON: In the state's welfare reform pilot program, the maximum rate of care increases depending on geographic location, with infant and toddler care going up to $17.86 per day and preschool going up to $12.95 per day. Providers may charge parents for registration fees paid to the state for insurance. The rates shown are the maximum rate paid for the care of children older than two and a half. An average rate increase of 4 percent is scheduled for FY 1989. Rate increases vary by geographic location from 0 percent to 8.5 percent. The maximum rate for infant and toddler care is $10.99 per day.

WISCONSIN: Counties set rates according to market rates. Wisconsin has several different rates that vary according to the age of the child and the type of facility. The rate shown is the average maximum combined daily rate. The maximum rate for school-age children is $1.23 per hour. The maximum rate for infant care is $58.00 per week.

APPENDIX 5. STATE TITLE XX FAMILY CHILD CARE PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT RATES

(Rates shown are maximum daily rates for preschool, except as otherwise noted)

State	FY 1987	FY 1988
Alabama	$ 95.00/mo.	$ 95.00/mo.
Alaska	$ 300.00/mo.	$ 300.00/mo.
Arizona	$ 9.55	$ 11.05
Arkansas	$ 7.15	$ 3.00 - $ 8.00
California	$ 1[illegible]85	$ 19.62
Colorado	$ 8.00 - $12.00	$ 48.35/wk.
Connecticut	$ 75.00/wk.	$ 75.00/wk.
Delaware	$ 35.00/wk.	$ 40.00/wk.
District of Columbia	$ 9.00	$ 10.50
Florida	$ 38.50/wk.	$ 40.00/wk.
Georgia	$ 46.00/wk.	$ 46.00/wk.
Hawaii	$ 100.00-$175.00/mo.	$ 100.00-$175.00/mo.
Idaho	$ 6.00	$ 6.00
Illinois	$ 9.32	$ 9.32
Indiana	$ 10.00	$ 10.00
Iowa	$ 5.00 - $10.00	$ 8.00 - $10.00
Kansas	$ 6.65	$ 7.05
Kentucky	$ 8.00	$ 40.00/wk.
Louisiana	$ 7.00	$ 4.69
Maine	$ 53.38/wk.	$ 68.00/wk.
Maryland	$ 7.35	$ 38.25/wk.
Massachusetts	$ 18.59	$ 26.65
Michigan	$ 6.70	$ 6.76
Minnesota	$ 45.00 - $67.50/wk.	$ 45.00 - $67.50/wk.
Mississippi	$ 6.00	$ 6.00
Missouri	$ 7.15	$ 7.15
Montana	$ 8.00	$ 8.00
Nebraska	$ 26.50/wk.	$ 26.50/wk.
Nevada	$ 12.00	$ 12.00
New Hampshire	$ 6.50	$ 8.50 - $10.50
New Jersey	$ 1.00/hr.	$ 1.00/hr.
New Mexico	$ 7.75	$ 7.75
New York	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	$ 150.00/mo.	$ 150.00/mo.
North Dakota	Counties set rates according to market rates	

Ohio	$ 17.35	$ 17.35
Oklahoma	$ 8.00	$ 8.00
Oregon	$ 214.00/mo.	$ 214.00/mo.
Pennsylvania	$ 10.03	$ 10.03
Rhode Island	$ 44.00/wk.	$ 44.00/wk.
South Carolina	$ 1.05/hr.	$ 1.05/hr.
South Dakota	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	$ 30.00/wk.	$ 30.00/wk.
Texas	$ 10.28	$ 10.28
Utah	$ 6.65	$ 33.25/wk.
Vermont	$ 1.05/hr.	$ 1.15/hr.
Virginia	N/A	$ 35.25/wk.
Washington	$ 8.89	$ 9.87
West Virginia	$ 4.00 - $ 7.00	$ 23.75 - $35.00/wk.
Wisconsin	N/A	$ 11.15
Wyoming	$ .75/hr.	$ .75/hr.

Notes to Appendix 5

ALASKA: The figure shown is the base rate of care for toddlers through 11-year-olds, while the base rate for infant care is $400 per month. Reimbursement rates are adjusted geographically to take into account the higher rate for care in rural areas. Alaska has separate rates for infants and toddlers. In addition, there are separate rates for rural and urban areas. The rates for infants are $400 per month in urban areas and $470 per month in rural areas. The rate for toddlers in urban areas is $375 per month while in rural areas it is $441 per month.

ARIZONA: The rate shown is the maximum paid by the state for nine to 10 hours of care. Reimbursement rates are adjusted according to the size and income of the subsidized family. Providers may then charge subsidized families the difference between the reimbursement and the standard fee.

ARKANSAS: The state does not set rates. Rates are negotiated. The state has a rate ceiling of $9 per day. The figure shown represents the average rate for the care of infants through seven-year-olds.

CALIFORNIA: California divides its program days into four units, and reimburses programs on the basis of units of care provided. For infants, the provider bills the state 1.4 units for every standard unit of care provided. The effect is that the provider does not actually get a higher hourly rate, but by caring for infants the center accumulates more units to bill the state. The rate shown does not apply to JTPA child care. The state pays providers the usual and customary rate for the children of JTPA participants.

COLORADO: These figures are averages. The state does not set rates; counties do under state guidelines, which restrict payments to "usual and customary" levels for the county. The rate for school-age care is $1.17 to $1.37 per hour.

DELAWARE: The rate for infant care is $47 per week.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The figure shown is a maximum daily rate. For school-age children, the maximum part-day rate is $5.25. The maximum rate for infants is $18.00 per day.

FLORIDA: The rate for school-age care is $24 per week. The rate for infant care is $60 per week.

GEORGIA: The figure shown is an average weekly rate. The average weekly rate for infant care is $52.

HAWAII: Hawaii has a dual system of reimbursing for child care. Payments are made directly to centers at a fixed rate or cash reimbursements are made to parents who use child care providers other than contracted centers. The base rate for parents is $100 per month, but this is negotiable, dependent upon family circumstances. The protective services rate is $258 per month maximum. The maximum rate for infant care is $500 per month.

IDAHO: The state sets rates according to the number of children cared for by a provider. The rate shown is that paid to providers caring for one child. Providers caring for two children are paid a total of $10 per day and providers caring for three children are paid a total of $13 per day.

ILLINOIS: The maximum rate for infant care is $10.35 per day.

INDIANA: The rate shown represents the average rate paid for the care of children two to 10 years of age. Rates are determined for each provider based on the actual cost of services delivered. The maximum rate for infant care is $15 per day.

IOWA: The state does not establish state reimbursement rates. The amounts shown are averages of what has been paid. All contracts initially are negotiated with individual providers; thereafter, increases are a uniform percentage of the initial agreed-upon rate. The maximum rate for infant care is $20 per day.

KANSAS: The rates shown are those paid for the care of children 18 months to two and a half years old. In FY 1987 the state paid $9.25 per day for center-based infant care, $8.35 per day for children two and a half to six years of age, and $8.35 for school-age child care. All rates will increase in FY 1988. The state also has higher rates for protective services and special needs child care. The maximum rate for infant care is $8.25 per day.

KENTUCKY: The rate is $9 per day for protective services.

MAINE: The rate for school-age care is $39 per week.

MARYLAND: The rate for infant care is $43.25 per week.

MASSACHUSETTS: The figure shown is the maximum daily rate for basic services. The rate for protective services is $41.19 per day. The maximum rate for basic school-age care is $26.65 per day. Supportive school-age services are reimbursed at a maximum of $27.74 per day. Protective services for infants has a maximum rate of $44.61 per day, the basic infant maximum is $41.29. The state also has separate rates for toddlers: the maximum rate for basic services is $44.72 per day, and for protective services, $49.06 per day.

MICHIGAN: Michigan pays a rate of $5.16 per day for child care aides who provide care in the child's own home. The rate of $6.76 per day is the same for preschool, toddler, and infant family day care.

MINNESOTA: Counties negotiate rates with individual providers and are required to pay no less than 110 percent of the median rate in a given region of the state and no more than 125 percent. The median rates for school-age care are $1 to 2 per hour. The rate for infant care is $49.50 to $67.50 per week. The rate for toddler care is $45 to $65 per week.

MISSOURI: Infant care and protective services care have a maximum reimbursement rate of $8.15 per day. The rate for infants in protective services is $9.25 per day.

MONTANA: The state pays a separate rate of $11 per day for the care of special needs children. The rate for group day care homes is $8.50. The school-age rate is 95 cents per hour.

NEBRASKA: The rate shown is for full-time family day care. Day care provided in home is reimbursed at a lower average rate.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The rate shown is the daily reimbursement rate for children below 140 percent of the 1987 poverty level. New Hampshire has a three-tiered reimbursement system separated into those below 140 percent of federal poverty level, those between 140 percent and 180 percent, and those between 180 percent and 190 percent. Each stratum has two reimbursement rates: one for those younger than three and one for those three and older. The family day care home reimbursement rates for those below 140 percent of the federal poverty level are: younger than three, $10.50 per day; three and older, $8.50 per day; between 140 percent and 180 percent of the federal poverty level, $8.50 per day for those younger than three and $6.50 per day for those three and older; between 180 percent and 190 percent of the federal poverty level the rate is $4.25 per day for children younger than three and $3.25 per day for children three and older.

NEW JERSEY: New Jersey's rates are shown per hour. The rate for special needs care is $1.50 per hour. The maximum rate for infant care is $1.00 per hour.

NEW MEXICO: The rate shown is for full-time licensed care.

NEW YORK: Counties set reimbursement rates.

NORTH CAROLINA: The flat rate of $150 per month for child day care homes and $100 per month for individual child care arrangements is set by the legislature.

NORTH DAKOTA: Counties negotiate rates according to local market rates.

OHIO: The rates shown are the maximum daily rates. Each county sets rates at or below the state maximum.

OKLAHOMA: The rate shown is for full-day care. The state pays $4 per day for part-time care (four hours or less). Providers are not permitted to bill the state for days on which children are absent.

OREGON: The rate shown in the table is the rate paid to providers for the care of children 31 months to 15 years old. A higher rate of $292 per month is paid for the care of younger children. In addition, the state has a separate rate structure for families with more than one child in care.

PENNSYLVANIA: The rate is paid regardless of age. The group home rate is $13.83 per day. The rate for school-age children and infants is $10.03 per day. The rate for infants in group homes is $13.55 per day.

RHODE ISLAND: The rate for school-age children is $22 per week during the school year, and twice that amount during summer. The rate for infant care is $66 per week.

SOUTH DAKOTA: South Dakota spends no Title XX Social Services Block Grant money on child care.

TENNESSEE: The rates shown are based on child care purchased on an individual basis. Contracted child care rates are based on actual cost, with a ceiling of $3,128 per year. For infant care the annual ceiling is $3,981. The ceiling for handicapped care is $5,212. The rate for part-time, center-based care is $15 per week.

TEXAS: The maximum rate for infant care is $14.21 per day, $9.24 per half day. The maximum for school-age care is $7.28 per full day, $4.73 per half day. For children with handicaps that require special care up to 190 percent of the above maximums may be paid.

UTAH: The rate for infant care is $38.98 per week.

VERMONT: A licensed home will receive $1.25 per hour. The rate shown is for a registered family provider. The rate for protective services care is $1.62 per hour. The rate for infant care is $1.40 per hour.

VIRGINIA: These figures are statewide averages. Family day care rates and in-home rates of pay are set by each locality.

WASHINGTON: The rates shown are the maximum paid for the care of children older than two and a half. The maximum rate for infant care is $10.99 per day. For the state's welfare reform pilot program, maximum rates can be higher, depending on geographic location. Infant and toddler care reimbursement may go up to $17.86 per day. Preschool care may go up to $12.95 per day. Providers may charge parents for registration fees paid to the state and for insurance. An average of a 4 percent rate increase is scheduled for FY 1989.

WISCONSIN: Reimbursement rates are set by counties based on a market survey. The FY 1988 figure is an average rate.

APPENDIX 6. STATE-BY-STATE TOTALS OF LICENSED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS, AUGUST 1988

State	Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	Total Number	Licensed Capacity	Total Number	Licensed Capacity
Alabama	1,000	N/A	2,700	N/A
Alaska	192	8,961	360	1,923
Arizona	1,000	79,000	1,600	6,400
Arkansas	1,341	45,838	558	4,835
California	8,757	458,799	38,027	258,368
Colorado	728	48,291	5,913	30,334
Connecticut	1,300	63,000	4,200	24,800
Delaware	179	10,520	1,044	5,027
District of Columbia	313	N/A	310	N/A
Florida	4,377	337,894	2,726	19,082
Georgia	1,590	125,954	3,503	21,018
Hawaii	427	25,490	192	947
Idaho	128	N/A	102	4,000
Illinois	2,315	116,982	5,543	37,968
Indiana	572	41,645	1,369	10,157
Iowa	454	21,914	1,998	10,119
Kansas	575	23,000	6,000	47,164
Kentucky	992	50,904	193	2,160
Louisiana	1,850	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	238	9,088	949	9,088
Maryland	1,307	49,741	7,651	30,604
Massachusetts	1,909	73,379	9,567	45,182
Michigan	2,982	119,000	9,638	53,062
Minnesota	1,174	44,412	10,395	103,950
Mississippi	1,169	69,396	N/A	N/A
Missouri	903	51,915	1,464	13,876
Montana	155	5,872	469	2,273
Nebraska	342	15,390	2,091	13,382
Nevada	271	16,775	315	2,112
New Hampshire	579	21,139	385	3,335
New Jersey	2,018	115,026	650	3,250
New Mexico	368	21,468	255	2,189
New York	1,139	54,883	4,511	21,400
North Carolina	2,619	109,893	5,482	27,410
North Dakota	59	3,299	1,163	7,708

Ohio	2,476	124,552	3,000	12,000
Oklahoma	1,379	62,411	1,811	7,354
Oregon	510	26,800	3,100	9,300
Pennsylvania	2,168	117,999	4,005	24,030
Rhode Island	153	N/A	550	N/A
South Carolina	1,346	73,146	1,052	6,347
South Dakota	74	4,256	423	3,278
Tennessee	1,585	102,344	353	2,466
Texas	7,002	489,872	14,022	84,132
Utah	244	17,659	1,448	12,008
Vermont	382	7,654	954	7,632
Virginia	964	78,068	282	2,354
Washington	1,044	N/A	5,936	N/A
West Virginia	178	9,066	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	1,393	55,000	627	4,890
Wyoming	200	9,852	815	4,890

NOTE: Group homes are not included in this listing.

Notes to Appendix 6

ALABAMA: These figures do not include facilities on military reservations; programs operated for less than four hours, which include after-school programs; church-sponsored centers that elect to be exempt; and programs operated by public schools.

ALASKA: These figures do not include centers run by the military.

ARIZONA: Arizona requires only child care centers, not day care homes, to be licensed. Of the 1,625 family day care homes in Arizona, approximately 1,120 are certified. The remainder are alternate approval homes. The maximum child care capacity for certification is four unrelated children, or six in total.

ARKANSAS: The figures for family day care also include group homes.

CONNECTICUT: Connecticut also has 107 state-funded child care centers with 4,200 additional slots.

FLORIDA: The licensed capacity figures are approximations, not exact counts.

GEORGIA: Georgia has 227 group homes of seven to 18 children each, with a total licensed capacity of 3,399 slots.

IDAHO: This figure represents the approximate total number of licensed day care homes and centers. The state also has 257 licensed group homes with a licensed capacity of 5,000.

IOWA: Iowa has a total of 714 preschools with a licensed capacity of 17,655.

KANSAS: These figures include 3,000 registered homes that serve six or fewer children as well as 2,700 licensed homes serving seven to 12 children. Kansas also has 440 preschools with a licensed capacity of approximately 10,000 children.

KENTUCKY: Only 13 of the licensed homes have a capacity of six or fewer children. Of the remaining 180, 90 percent are licensed for 10 to 12 children.

LOUISIANA: Louisiana does not distinguish between centers and homes.

MAINE: Maine has a third category of child care facilities referred to as registered home babysitting services. These are similar to family day care homes, but fall within a different set of regulations. There are 253 such facilities with a licensed capacity of 2,946.

MARYLAND: The figure shown for child care center capacity is an approximation.

MICHIGAN: Michigan's family day care homes figure does not include 881 group day care homes with a capacity of 10,454.

MINNESOTA: The figures shown for the total number of family day care homes and capacity include group homes. The licensed capacity figure is an estimate based on an average of 10 slots per home.

MISSISSIPPI: This figure includes Head Start programs. The Department of Education certifies 2,500 family day care homes that care for five or fewer children to participate in the Child Care Food Program.

MISSOURI: The state requires licensure if more than four children are care for.

MONTANA: Montana also has 279 registered group day care homes with a capacity of 4,001 children.

NEVADA: The center number includes 25 preschools, six nurseries, and three institutions. Nurseries may be part of a center or operate only for children younger than three.

NEW JERSEY: Family Day Care registration is voluntary. The capacity figure is an estimation based on five children per registered home, because a provider may charge for no more than five children. Registration began January 1, 1988.

NEW YORK: These numbers do not include after-school day care programs that operate out of Family Day Care Homes or day care centers located in New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA: The number of centers includes church-operated facilities that are required to meet certain health and safety requirements but that do not have to obtain and display a license.

OHIO: Ohio does not require licensure of family day care homes. The 3,000 family day care homes are certified for funding approval instead of licensed. The figures for centers also include group homes of seven to 12 children.

OREGON: There are also 52 certified group facilities that care for up to 12 children each, with a total capacity of 596.

SOUTH DAKOTA: The number of family day care homes is low because the only homes registered with the state are those that receive federal monies through the Child Care Food Program and IV-B Special Needs Day Care.

UTAH: Utah has an additional 35 programs that operate for the summer only, serving 1,210 children.

VERMONT: This figure includes licensed and registered homes and part-time preschools and kindergartens.

WISCONSIN: Besides the 627 licensed family day care homes, Wisconsin has 2,500 certified homes.

APPENDIX 7. INCOME ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES FOR CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE (Figures are percentage of state median income (SMI), unless otherwise specified)*

State	Maximum percentage of state median income that families can earn and remain eligible for child care assistance, 1980	Maximum allowable annual income for family of three in 1988	Comments
ALABAMA	48%	$ 9,096	
ALASKA	--	$23,700 (urban) $31,164 (remote)	Alaska calculates eligibility based upon adjusted net income and takes into account the higher cost of living in the more remote areas of the state.
ARIZONA	65%	$17,544	Arizona pays child care subsidies based on family size and income. The reimbursement rate for providers also is adjusted according to family size and income.
ARKANSAS	80%	$14,971	
CALIFORNIA	84%-100%	$1,814/month	California allows families to enter the child care subsidy program up to 84% of SMI. Once in the program, these families are allowed to earn up to 100% of SMI before becoming ineligible. Eligibility does differ for some program delivery systems.

COLORADO	53%	$14,496	Colorado added two-parent (both working simultaneously) households to be eligible at $28,736 for a family of three (1983 median).
CONNECTICUT	70%	$26,066.04	
DELAWARE	42%	$1,008/month	The state also uses 130% of poverty as a guideline and counts food stamp income to determine eligibility.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	115%-124%	$22,684-$24,610	The District of Columbia allows families to enter the child care subsidy program up to $22,684. Once in the program, families can earn up to $24,610 before becoming ineligible.
FLORIDA	150% of the federal poverty level	$12,708	
GEORGIA	--	$10,999.99	This is the maximum eligible income after deductions for family size.
HAWAII	--	$10,152	Hawaii does not use a percentage of median income to determine eligibility.
IDAHO	N/A	N/A	In Idaho, Title XX/SSBG funds only can be used to provide child care for parents on AFDC after WIN funds have been exhausted. In cases of need for protective services, there is no income eligibility test.
ILLINOIS	80%	$17,426	

INDIANA	150% of the federal poverty level	$13,956	
IOWA	125% of the federal poverty level	$12,108	
KANSAS	185% of the federal poverty level	$16,072	
KENTUCKY	60%	$13,011	
LOUISIANA	57.8%	$ 9,792	
MAINE	115%	$18,420	
MARYLAND	80%	$21,914	This figure is for a family of four.
MASSACHUSETTS	70%-115%	$17,964-$29,520	Massachusetts allows families earning 70% of the SMI to enter the child care program. Once in the program, families are allowed to earn up to 115% of SMI before becoming ineligible.
MICHIGAN	80%	$22,250	
MINNESOTA	75%	$19,395	Minnesota's sliding-fee scale program, from all state funds, picks up after Title XX serving families earning between 0 and 75% of the SMI.
MISSISSIPPI	170% of the federal poverty level	$16,473	
MISSOURI	--	$13,500	Missouri's income eligibility is not based on state median income nor the federal poverty index. It is set by a state committee.
MONTANA	AFDC eligibility limit	$ 9,504	

NEBRASKA	71%	$869/month	A family of three can earn up to 49% of SMI ($7,200/yr) and receive free child care. It can earn up to 71% of SMI ($10,428) and receive some assistance.
NEVADA	37%	$805/month	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	190% of the 1987 federal poverty level	$17,670	
NEW JERSEY	80%	$24,493	New Jersey bases income eligibility on the 1983 SMI.
NEW MEXICO	46%	$10,000	New Mexico uses a sliding-fee scale. (If annual income is less than $3,501, the state pays all child care expenses.) If the income is above $10,000 the family may not be eligible for assistance.
NEW YORK	255% of the federal poverty level	$24,847	New York also has a state-funded child care program with an eligibility limit of 200% of the federal poverty level.
NORTH CAROLINA	--	$13,656	North Carolina no longer uses SMI to determine eligibility.
NORTH DAKOTA	N/A	N/A	North Dakota only provides child care assistance to families in need of protective services child care, and for this assistance there are no income eligibility requirements.

OHIO	100%	$12,120	Ohio families earning 100% of state median income are eligible for partial assistance on a sliding-fee scale basis.
OKLAHOMA	107% of the federal poverty level	$1,040/month	
OREGON	--	$649/month	About 55 percent of families receiving subsidies are below the threshold and they receive free care. As a family's income rises above the threshold, their share of child care costs increases. The maximum eligibility is $21,348/yr.
PENNSYLVANIA	90% of Bureau of Labor Statistics Intermediate Standards	$17,498	Pennsylvania bases its income eligibility scale on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Intermediate Standard of living.
RHODE ISLAND	150% of the federal poverty level	$15,500	Originally Rhode Island's maximum income eligibility limit equaled 150% of the federal poverty level. Subsequent increases in the maximum allowable income have been arbitrary.
SOUTH CAROLINA	175% of the federal poverty level	$16,275	
SOUTH DAKOTA	N/A	N/A	All South Dakota child care subsidies are through the WIN program.
TENNESSEE	70%	$14,039	The other rates are 80% of SMI for disabled; 115% for disabled younger than four.

TEXAS	150% of the federal poverty level	$ 1,211/month	Care for AFDC clients and protective referrals is free. Parents pay a sliding-fee scale for other children.
UTAH	54%	$13,224	
VERMONT	80%	$20,200	The income eligibility limit will change for FY 1988 from 73% to 80% of the SMI with a maximum allowable income of $20,200 for a family of three. The state will pay for all child care expenses for a family of three earning $9,768 or 39% of the SMI with expenses capped at the maximum rates.
VIRGINIA	50%-70%	$14,064 (Title XX) $19,692 (state-funded sliding-fee scale program for low-income working families)	Virginia's sliding-fee scale program, which is 90% state-funded, picks up after Title XX to serve families earning between 50% and 70% of the SMI.
WASHINGTON	53%	$14,472	Washington provides free child care to working families with incomes up to 38% of the state median income. For families with incomes 38% to 53% of the SMI, the state pays part of the cost.
WEST VIRGINIA	77%	$ 2,057/month	
WISCONSIN	70%-82%	$ 1,272/month	Once in the system, a family can earn up to $1,490 per month without losing eligibility.
WYOMING	54%	$10,428	

* Connecticut, Texas, and Vermont made more families eligible for child care assistance this year by increasing the amount families can earn and be eligible for help in meeting their child care costs.

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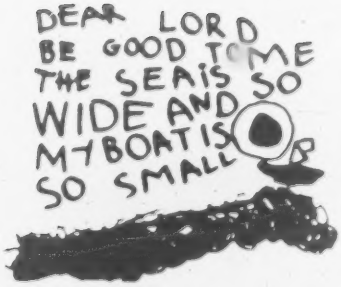

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